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ZAGLADIN AT CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT ISSUES

LD311448 Moscow TASS in English 1358 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 31 Aug, TASS--The Soviet Union, giving a resolute rebuff to imperialism's dangerous policy, is striving for a peaceful solution of all existing problems and conflicts, said Professor Vadim Zagladin, speaking at a scientific conference arranged by the Soviet journal INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS [MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN]. The materials of this conference are printed in the September issue of the journal. "In pursuance of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the Soviet Union put forward a number of new initiatives on cardinal problems of contemporary international relations," Zagladin said. Suffice it to recall the list of the main issues on which the Soviet state in the post-congress period advanced new ideas. These are:

--Problems pertaining to negotiations on medium-range missiles in Europe and strategic nuclear weapons; proposals pertaining to the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe; proposals on turning the Mediterranean into a zone of stable peace and cooperation;

--Further development of earlier considerations on settlement of the situation in the Persian Gulf area, and on a broader plane affecting the principles of relations with developing Asian and African countries; problems of settlement of the Middle East crisis, convocation of a conference on questions of the Middle East,

--Proposals on questions of consolidation of peace in Asia, specifically the spreading of measures of military confidence to the Asian Continent,

--Concrete steps aimed at realising the congress' decision on formation of a competent committee of scientists bound to draw the attention of the peoples to the danger of a nuclear war.

Noting that the foreign policy of the USSR, its initiatives and constructive ideas, specifically the peace programme for the 1980's, are enlisting broad support of peace-loving forces of the whole world, Zagladin said that "this is far from being accidental! Soviet foreign policy, which is constructed as a policy of justice and peace, as the policy of recognition of every people's right to dispose of its destiny itself, as the policy of support of peoples' struggle for independence and self-sufficiency, is profoundly humanistic in its very substance. It meets the interests of the whole peace-loving mankind." "One of the major lines of anti-Soviet, anti-communist propaganda recently has been an attempt to prove the existence of the so-called military threat from the USSR, to ascribe to socialism some aggressive intentions. The history of the Soviet Union shows that socialism, our country, specifically, has never had, and does not have aggressive intentions," Zagladin stressed.

PRAVDA ASSAILS U.S. NUCLEAR PRESSURE ON W. EUROPE

LD280510 Moscow TASS in English 0424 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 28 Aug TASS--The U.S. decision to start the production of neutron weapons crushed the views that had been fostered in West Germany that, following the advent of the Reagan administration to power in the United States, "equal relations" will reign supreme in NATO and that the troublous period of Carter's zigzags in U.S. policy would be replaced by Washington's more or less predictable course and by its "constructive consultations" with its allies on all major issues, PRAVDA writes today. "Washington," the newspaper writes, "is going over from the so-called Atlantic concept of 'risk sharing' to the practice of shifting onto the West Europeans' shoulders the main risk involved in military confrontation." The newspaper points out, "The tremours of the neutron 'earthquake' also ruined the artificially created myth that the new U.S. administration also wanted arms limitation and would 'any moment' enter into businesslike talks with the USSR." PRAVDA stresses that "were it not for the capitulation of a number of West European governments on the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, Washington would hardly have risked a new venture, namely, the production of the neutron bomb."

LOS CONFERENCE DELAY BLAMED ON U.S. TACTICS

LD281854 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 28 Aug 81

[By TASS correspondent Georgiy Dragunov]

[Text] Geneva, 28 Aug, TASS--The tenth session of the U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea has ended here today. The scope of the session was to complete work on the draft uniform comprehensive convention that would regulate the chief uses of the vast expanses and resources of the world ocean.

As is known, the large work of many years has resulted in a practical elaboration of a draft convention, and that work was so near fruition that in August 1980 it was decided to complete the finishing of the convention and to adopt it before the end of 1981. However, the new U.S. administration, protecting the interests of U.S. monopolies bent on achieving an uncontrolled exploitation of the rich resources of the sea bed adopted the tactics of procrastination if not frustrating the international conference all together.

This U.S. policy met with a resolute rebuff from the socialist states and the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. A statement released by the group of the developing countries--the so-called Group of 77--voiced a categorical protest against Washington's attempt to impose its will on the conference. Deputy Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia, Dusan Spacil pointed out that the approach of the U.S. delegation violated the principle of sovereign equality and mutual benefit and aimed only at making the convention into a document benefiting only the United States.

The session's deliberations demonstrated that the overwhelming majority of the conference's participants views the draft convention as a well-balanced compromise which accomodates to a maximum degree the interests of different states. Representatives of the Group of 77 subjected to sharp criticism the U.S. attempts to revise the basic provisions of the convention elaborated as a result of long deliberations. Thus, for instance, they opposed Washington's attempts to obtain the decisive voice in the future international organisation on the seabed, to get the possibility of an unlimited extraction from the seabed of such metals as nickel, cobalt, copper and manganese at the expense of the economies of a whole number of states, above all the developing ones.

The firm line adopted by the socialist and the developing countries prevented the United States from frustrating the session and destroying the draft convention. It is characteristic that many countries like for instance, Australia, New Zealand, Denmark, Norway, Canada and others defended the convention. Thus, the U.S. delegation found itself practically in isolation at the conference.

However, since the U.S. delegation had from the very beginning engineered a fruitless discussion at the session, it did not prove possible to complete the negotiations on the convention at this session. That is why the conference decided to hold a new session in the spring of 1982 as the last one before adopting the convention. It is planned to open the convention for signature in Caracas, the capital of Venezuela, in September of next year.

The head of the Soviet delegation, Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR, Semyon Kozyrev, analyzing today at the final plenary session the results of the 10th session of the conference said that the Soviet Union firmly advocated the achievement of an early mutually acceptable settlement of the chief legal problems of the world ocean and adoption of the convention of the sea law which is to become a major factor of peace and international cooperation at sea.

KOMMUNIST ASSESSES U.S.-PRC RAPPROCHEMENT

LD271330 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0710 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 27 Aug (TASS)--"The United States is stepping up efforts to knock together a new military-political bloc in the Far East," writes KOMMUNIST, the journal of the CPSU Central Committee.

"The Washington-Beijing-Tokyo 'triangle' is acquiring an increasingly precise delineation, the journal says. The intrigues of American imperialism are meeting full understanding from the Chinese leadership.

During his recent visit, U.S. Secretary of State Haig let the Beijing rulers know that China will be given the status of "friendly nonaligned country," and will gain access in the United States to the latest technology and equipment, and also to modern arms including offensive ones, and the technology for producing them. This represents a new element in Sino-American military cooperation. To discuss specific matters of cooperation, a Chinese military delegation, headed by Liu Huaqing, deputy chief of General Staff, is setting out for Washington".

"The Beijing leadership," KOMMUNIST continues, "has made substantial concessions to the Americans on the issue of Taiwan, although it also tried to justify its new step on the road to national betrayal by demonstrative steps.

"In this way, a new situation is coming about before our eyes which threatens peace throughout the world. Meanwhile, there are people who are trying to present the Chinese-American alliance which is being knocked together as some sort of ordinary phenomenon within the "normal process of the development of relations between China and the United States." Some of the American-Chinese apologists affirm that there was more of a propaganda hullabaloo than real, practical content in Haig's visit to the PRC. However, a comprehensive analysis enables one to affirm that Haig's visit to Beijing signified a qualitatively important change both in Chinese-American relations and in the international situation as a whole."

"Beijing is openly striving to knock together a military-political bloc with the United States, Japan and other imperialist states, sometimes calling it a very wide united front of struggle against 'Soviet hegemonism' or an 'international structure to combat Soviet hegemonism'" the paper writes further. Obviously, the process has not yet been completed. Before full military alliance its participants need to travel a definite road, full of obstacles and contradictions. However, the allies have not only embarked on it but are energetically advancing toward each other. Secondly, although the participants in the Chinese-American alliance do not conceal that hostility toward the Soviet Union is the basis for "the coincidence of their strategic interests," their collusion is not limited merely to anti-Sovietism. It is even acknowledged in Japan's ruling circles that a China which is strong in the military sense represents a threat to all its neighooring countries, especially Southeast and South Asia.

RPP VIEWS XINHUA REACTION TO ZABLOCKI STATEMENT

OW311839 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1100 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] The XINHUA NEWS AGENCY recently published a commentary denouncing the statement made to the press in Taipei by Clement J. Zablocki, chairman of the U.S. House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee. The commentary said Zablocki's remarks constituted an ...infringement on China's sovereignty and an affront to its...dignity. In this connection, our station observer Glebov writes:

I fully agree with XINHUA's view that Zablocki's statement in Taipei, Taiwan, infringed on China's sovereignty and hurt its dignity. In his statement, this high-ranking official from the United States openly referred to Taiwan as the Republic of China and described U.S.-Taiwan contacts as part of the relations between the two countries. What he said was a perfect self-exposure.

As far as I know, no other Washington official has spoken in such undisguised terms as Zablocki did since President Nixon's China visit in 1972. But, the hue and cry raised by XINHUA was obviously a put-on act. For instance, the news agency described Zablocki's statement as antagonistic to the spirit of the communique on the establishment of Sino-American diplomatic relations. This was an effort to make an empty show of strength.

XINHUA satirized thusly: Does Mr Zablocki, as an American legislator in charge of foreign relations, recognize the validity of the communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States? The raising of questions like the above was designed to deceive people. The referent communique that Beijing always considers its great success lays down the legal basis for U.S. imperialism to trample on China's sovereignty and its national dignity. It is true that the communique says there is only one China. But, my listeners, please read the passage concerning this question contained in the communique It reads: The U.S. point of departure is that the people on the both sides of the Taiwan Strait hold that there is but one China.

My fellow listeners, please give some thought to the passage. What is the difference between this assertion and the major policy being pursued by the top leaders in Taiwan? They have also issued statements saying that there is only one China and, for this reason, they claim the Chinese mainland as their territory.

Then, why do people try to fabricate something out of nothing? What was Beijing's purpose in serving notice against Washington's breach of the agreement reached between the two? The answer to this question is that the leaders in Zhongnanhai, Beijing, had to do so. They could not remain silent in the face of the Washington representative's statement insulting China. This is the result of their policy of compromise on the question of Taiwan. To save face, China could not help but play up its propaganda tactics.

In a nutshell, Washington understands these tactics and can be careless about Beijing's serious warnings. The New York TIMES once said: The Reagan administration clearly understands that Beijing has no choice.

By taking an anti-Soviet road many years ago, the top leaders in Zhongnanhai decided their own political destiny. This road has turned them into a trump card in the imperialist strategists' hands. By attempting to fill their arsenals with U.S.-made weapons, the Chinese leaders have betrayed China's national interests. Therefore, Washington does not have to be polite in asking its Beijing servants to behave themselves. This is nothing strange.

KIRKPATRICK'S ASIAN TOUR MEETS OPPOSITION

LD010430 Moscow TASS in English 1901 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] New Delhi, 31 Aug, TASS--Jeane Kirkpatrick, U.S. permanent ambassador to the United Nations and President Reagan's personal envoy, has completed her tour of a number of Asian countries by visiting one of the camps for the Afghan counter-revolutionary rabble in Pakistan.

At the beginning of her tour, Kirkpatrick said that her aim was to bridge the gap in the understanding between the Reagan administration and the developing countries. After talks held in India, one of the biggest developing nations, the STATESMAN published in Delhi wrote that the only positive outcome of the meetings was that the Indian leaders were provided with yet another opportunity to convey to the U.S. President their serious concern over the actions of the White House.

In Nepal, the luckless visitor was met by a massive protest demonstration whose participants branded the adventurist foreign policy of the United States. Sri Lanka's public expressed its concern over Kirkpatrick's statement that the United States refused to participate in the international conference in Colombo on making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace.

According to the Indian press, during her tour of the Asian countries, Kirkpatrick limited herself to a mechanical repetition of the well-known aggressive foreign-policy concepts of the U.S. administration which, in the ASEAN capitals, met with the same lack of understanding which Reagan's emissary had set out to reduce.

AFGHAN COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES SERVE AS MERCENARIES

GF301924 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, recently the leaders of three counterrevolutionary organizations living outside Afghanistan--Rabbani, Hekmatiar and Khales--decided to establish the so-called Reconciliation Committee. The committee is bound to try to bring an end to the differences existing among the armed groups of robbers who are attacking the DRA from Pakistan and are killing the people of this country. Our commentator writes that Western news agencies have several times announced the establishment of united fronts, united committees and alliances in order to unite the counterrevolutionary bandits, who are busy operating inside Afghanistan.

However, all these reconciliation and alliance committees, before they can and should take proper shape, become divided; the fighting and arguing among the robbers does not stop for one minute. According to reports, serious armed clashes recently have occurred between the knife-stabbers. For example, as a result of a bloody settlement between the members of the Hezb-e Eslami and Jami'at-e Eslami of Afghanistan, 200 persons died from each side. Facts and evidence show that immediately following the announcement on reconciliation, the bandits began to settle their accounts. The reason the leaders of the mercenaries are fighting is not just coincidental but is the result of the deep moral corruption that exists among the ranks of the enemies of free Afghanistan.

For example, Rabbani is well known for having contacts with Egyptian and U.S. espionage organizations and wants to restore a dictatorship in Afghanistan. Mojaddedi--a fervent monarchist and one of the leaders of the extremist rightwing organization Muslim brotherhood and a big landowner--hates all progressive developments and wants to reinstate the previous regime in Afghanistan. Hekmatiar is the organizer of the barbaric suppression of Afghan nationalists. He has declared himself the Islamic president of Afghanistan, which does not exist.

Mohammadi is another of the leaders of the Afghan counterrevolutionaries. According to discovered documents, he has pocketed $300,000 that was allocated by imperialists, hegemonists and international reaction to meet his group's expenses. Mohammadi's associates have revealed his disgusting actions, but his U.S. masters have not yet dismissed him from the ranks of the leadership.

What can be done? The organizers of the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan stop at nothing. At the moment one can find a mercenary to serve his master like a slave with no questions asked and to implement his black orders in Afghanistan. The other leaders of the counterrevolutionaries are of the same sort. All of them are fighting and struggling to become leaders of the anti-Afghanistan and counterrevolutionary movement.

Thirst for power and profit is the motive for the behavior of these persons, not a desire to unice for a honorable goal. Thus those holding high ranks among the bandits can get nearer to the millions of dollars provided by the enemies of Islamic nations--U.S. imperialists, PRC hegemonists and the regions' reaction--for the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and have more of an opportunity to become rich. Therefore, fights and clashes do not cease among Rabbani, Mojaddedi, Hekmatiar and persons like them.

Their followers are no better. A few mercenaries are usually political adventurists, fraudulent and fugitive criminals. The representatives of the aristocrats and feudalists, landowners, and the rich--all those deprived of their plundered wealth by the People's Government of Afghanistan--form the major strata of the groups of robbers.

Moreover, the combatants of Islam and religion have caused problems for the authorities and people of Pakistan and Iran. They are usually engaged in plundering, armed robbery and drug trafficking and are in close contact with the international Mafia. What can be expected from these knife-stabbers, except pocketing others' money and clashes?

If the situation of the robbers and their leaders were better in Afghanistan, they might have ceased fighting for a short period, but their situation is very bad in Afghanistan. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has full control over the country and has decided to purge and cleanse the Afghan soil of these bandits. It is obvious that they cannot hope to have any profit in the future and, therefore, whatever they find they take and fight among themselves over the stolen goods. As a result, hundreds of simple people, who have been deceived or were forced to join these bandits, are killed.

Dear listeners, this was our commentator's commentary on the nature of the leaders and members of counterrevolutionary bandits in Afghanistan.

U.S. WANTS TO INSTALL 'BARBAROUS' REGIME IN DRA

LD010127 Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 31 Aug 81

[TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev: "Washington Learns No Lessons"]

[Text] Moscow, 31 Aug, TASS--The Washington administration keeps on trying to involve Pakistan to an ever greater extent in an undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. McPherson, administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development, said on winding up his visit to Islamabad last Sunday that U.S. military and economic aid to Pakistan will place emphasis on the strategically important regions bordering Afghanistan. Last June the Reagan administration approved a 3,000-million-dollar programme of aid to Islamabad. Over one half of this sum is intended for military purposes. Major arms shipments will be directed via Pakistan to Afghan counter-revolutionary gangs.

The statement of the high-ranking U.S. official shows that the Washington leaders continue to ignore the new peace initiatives of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and have no intention of lending an ear to public opinion in the south-west Asian countries which demand an end to imperialist intervention in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and the beginning of talks on the political settlement of the situation around that country.

The world at large responded with much attention to the statement made by the Afghan Government on August 24 with regard to the normalisation of the situation around Afghanistan. This step of the Afghan side is viewed as another forceful proof of Afghanistan's striving for peace and goodneighbourliness. In fact, the new Afghan proposals comprise a comprehensive programme for ensuring peace and security. Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, stressed in a TASS interview that these proposals stem from the ardent striving of the Afghan people for peace, tranquility and security in their country, in the region and in the whole world.

But what are the positions from which Washington views this important matter and what is the purpose of the U.S. leaders in the so-called "Afghan problem"? The United States would like to check the revolutionary process in Afghanistan, to strangle the April revolution and in this way to throw the Afghan people back into feudalism. Their next step would be the imposition of a pro-American regime which would be as barbarous as the criminal clique of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary, the enemies of the Kampuchean peoples. Lastly, Afghanistan would be turned into a bridgehead of American military, economic and ideological aggression in the region.

Some of the nations have already tasted the fruit of this Americanisation, particularly in those countries which play host to U.S. military bases.

The stubborn unwillingness of the U.S. Administration to end the undeclared war against the Afghan people may eventually turn out rather unfortunate for the U.S. itself. The whipping up of the conflict and increasing involvement in it may lead to the United States getting bogged down in the region as it did in Indochina. Vietnam is proof positive of this, that is why a movement of support for and solidarity with the Afghan people, who are building a new, just life, is now growing in the world from one day to the next. The governments of many countries view Afghanistan's new proposals as a sound basis for starting serious talks to settle relations and problems in the region, and it is high time Washington ceases to throw sand in the wheels of history.

DRA RELIGIOUS DELEGATION LEAVES UZBEK SSR

GF291415 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] The DRA religious representatives led by Sa'id Afghani, director of the DRA Religious Affairs Department and chairman of the Supreme Council of DRA Ulema, departed Tashkent for Baku today. During their stay in the Uzbek SSR, the DRA guests acquainted themselves with cites of historic importance in Tashkent and Samarkand and visited factories and collective farms in the Fergana Valley. They also exchanged views with their fellow Muslims. The leader of the DRA Muslims, Sa'id Afghani, and his colleagues were received by the deputy chairman of the Uzbek Council of Ministers, Minavar Tursunov, on 26 August. The representatives of the friendly DRA Muslims were seen off at Tashkent Airport by the officials of the Presidium of the Religious Affairs Derartment of the Muslims of Central Asia and the Kazakh SSR.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON DRA TRADE, ECONOMIC STABILITY

PM270943 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 19 August publishes on page 4, under the headline "Republic's Peaceful Victories," a 2,000-word report datelined Kabul, August, by special correspondent I. Shchedrov. Tied to Afghanistan's "independence day," the report describes the development of the river port of (Khayratan) on the Amu-Darya and plans to construct a rail and road bridge across the river, linking the port with the Soviet Union, and contains a brief interview with Afghan Commerce Minister J.K. Jalalar noting that "thanks to the favorable transit conditions offered by the Soviet Union--in contrast to Pakistan, where unjustified and costly delays of freight at ports are frequent--the republic has expanded trade relations not only with the socialist countries but also with the FRG, Britain, Japan and other capitalist and developing states." Jalalar also states that prices for food and consumer goods in Afghanistan are more stable than in Iran, Pakistan and other countries, which "to a certain extent is characteristic of the stability of the people's power and ability of the republic's government to elaborate and pursue a correct economic path."

KARMAL SENDS THANK-YOU MESSAGE TO BREZHNEV

LD311556 Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Kabul, 31 Aug (BAKHTAR)--In a telegram of gratification sent to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan] Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council of DRA, has expressed sincere thanks for the warm reception and fruitful and helpful grounds prepared for the rest and visit of 800 children of the toilers of Afghanistan in the Soviet Union. Karmal has expressed confidence that the visit of the sons of toilers of this country to the Soviet Union will play a valuable role in the consolidation and further deepening of fraternal and unshakable relations between the peoples of the two countries and will strengthen and expand the valuable legacy of friendship, good neighbourliness of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union.

PAKISTAN-USSR STATEMENT ON FIRYUBIN'S VISIT

For the text of a joint statement, as published by Karachi DAWN in English on 27 August, regarding Deputy Foreign Minister Nikolay Firyubin's visit to Pakistan, see the Pakistan section of the 31 August South Asia DAILY REPORT.

PRC ACTIVITIES IN SOUTHEAST ASIA 'SUBVERSIVE'

LD271812 Moscow TASS in English 1247 GMT 27 Aug 81

[By TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov]

[Text] Moscow, 27 Aug, TASS--Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Bin Mohammad, who wound up his talks with the leaders of the neighbour Thailand, said in the course of his visit in Bangkok that his country "was faced with subversive activity and interference in internal affairs." The accusation was clearly addressed to China, whose actions were criticised by the Malaysian prime minister. He pointed out among other things Beijing's stubborn wish to maintain close ties with illegal anti-government groups and carry out radio broadcasts of a subversive character.

The Beijing leaders have more than once hypocritically claimed that in the name of "developing good relations" with the governments of the ASEAN countries they would end all contacts with rebel, terrorist and anti-government elements operating in those countries. But after each such a solemn promise the subversive actions by the groups oriented to Beijing became even more impudent.

In the course of operations to quell rioting, which were carried out by the security forces in a number of ASEAN member-states, Chinese-made weapons and documents were seized that bore out Beijing's direct involvement in their subversive activity. Also characteristic is the following example. Late in June this year Beijing declared the closing of a radio station, which named itself "The Voice of the Malayan Revolution" and broadcast from Chinese territory. But literally the next day subversive broadcasts beamed to Malaysia were started from another pro-Chinese radio station, which was reported to be installed somewhere in the south of Thailand. The area of the Malaysian-Thailand border is now, perhaps, one of the biggest strongpoints of pro-Beijing agents, who widely practice acts of sabotage and terrorism and ambush military units. According to reports from Bangkok in mid-August Thai troops discovered some of such hideouts of agent saboteurs, who before that had blown up an important railway bridge at the boundary between that country's two southern provinces. Last week the Malaysian troops, which were attacked by rebels in Bukit-Berapit area, were forced to use heavy artillery against them.

In the light of such facts one can clearly see the hypocrisy and cynicism of the policy pursued by Beijing, which issues assurances of its respect for sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of the neighbour ASEAN countries, but, in fact, supports gangs of terrorists, saboteurs and murderers operating there. Beijing strives to use subversive activity of this kind to destabilise the situation in South-East Asia, as a means of bringing pressure to bear on the local ruling circles, in order to distract the attention and resources of those countries from the resolution of vital economic and social problems. Therefore, the actions of these pro-Beijing agents create a threat not only to the security of each of the countries, on whose territory they entrenched themselves, but also to peace and stability all over the region.

CONTINUED INTERFERENCE IN KAMPUCHEAN AFFAIRS HIT

Fadeyev in PRAVDA

LD300455 Moscow TASS in English 0421 GMT 30 Aug 81

["Along the Lines of Goodneighbourliness"]

[Text] Moscow, 30 Aug, TASS--Commenting on the results of the New Delhi official visit to the Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea Hun Sen, Yevgeniy Fadeyev writes in the newspaper PRAVDA today that the meetings in India's capital city, at which the sides discussed the situation in South East Asia, questions of bilateral relations, became yet another evidence that both countries are desirous to cooperate as good neighbours, notwithstanding continuing designs of Beijing expansionists and American imperialists.

Stabilisation of the situation in the young republic is the cause of extreme discontent in Beijing and Washington, the author points out. Both Beijing and Washington should

like to see in power in Kampuchea a regime of obedient puppets, hostile to the people. The farce around the non-existent "Kampuchean issue" is therefore continuing.

The aim of gross interference into internal affairs of the sovereign state was also pursued by the so-called "International Conference on Kampuchea," which was convened as a result of designs of the United States and China in order to aggravate the situation in the region, which is already tense, to raise new obstacles to normalisation of relations between the Indochinese and Asian countries, the commentary runs. It is clear that it is elimination of imperialists and hegemonistic interference into affairs of the region, but not such provocative conferences, that promote normalisation of the situation in Southeast Asia.

"Kampuchea's foreign policy course is being increasingly approved and supported in the world. The young republic was recognised by more than 30 states and national liberation movements, including India, the largest non-aligned country. The policy of the People's Republic of Kampuchea is aimed at ensuring stability and security in Southeast Asia and the whole world. Jointly with Vietnam and Laos, Kampuchea consistently puts forward initiatives to normalise the situation in the region. It sincerely strives for a dialogue, for creating an atmosphere of trust."

Hao Nam Hung Interview

LD310904 Moscow TASS in English 0837 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 31 Aug, TASS--"The meeting of Khmer emigrants Sihanouk, Son Sann and one of the leaders of the Pol Pot clique, Khieu Samphan, planned to be held in Singapore early in September is a component part of the perfidious designs of the Beijing expansionists who have merged forces with U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries in an effort to unite their puppets," Deputy Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea Hao Nam Hung said here in an interview to a TASS correspondent. "They are trying to hamper further development of the Kampuchean revolution." "But these efforts are futile," the deputy minister said. "The anti-Kampuchean activity of the forces of world reaction has been condemned resolutely by the Kampuchean people, by the progressive public of the whole world and is doomed to fiasco."

"The masterminds of the planned meeting of the traitors of the Kampuchean people seek to impart a semblance of respectability to the 'government' they are knocking together," Hao Nam Hung said. "But no matter behind what mask the traitors of the motherland are hiding, the essential features of the Pol Pot clique and the guidance of their masters, the Beijing expansionists and the United States, are clearly visible behind it."

"The forces of international reaction with Washington and Beijing in the lead are trying to do everything possible to maintain the rotten corpse of 'Democratic Kampuchea' in its place in the United Nations despite the vast efforts of the progressive public of the world and governments of many countries to preserve the United Nations prestige. The Kampuchean people demands that the place in the United Nations be granted to the People's Republic of Kampuchea. It and it alone has the lawful right to represent the Kampuchean people."

The world public will make censure [as received] the United Nations General Assembly if it repeats the mistake that was made at the previous two sessions and that damaged Kampuchea, Hao Nam Hung said in conclusion.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN ARTICLE PUBLISHED IN PRAGUE

BK271425 Moscow in Lao to Laos 1130 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Article by Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and premier of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, published in Prague WORLD MARXIST REVIEW--no date given]

[Text] History has entrusted to our party a great responsibility for the fate of the revolution and the future of the Lao people. To assume this great responsibility, we must strive to develop the three solidarities--solidarity among the people, solidarity within the party and solidarity with various fraternal socialist countries.

Kaysone Phomvihan stressed: Laos is an outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia and a vanguard in the confrontation between socialism and capitalism. The reactionary warlords, former colonialists, the U.S. imperialists, the antagonistic ruling circles in Thailand and other ASEAN countries, the expansionists and other reactionaries are the forces which must be countered by us everyday and at all times.

Kaysone Phomvihan observed: Laos' foreign policy is aimed at ensuring that the international situation is peaceful, at developing socialist construction and at developing cooperation with all countries in Southeast Asia on the basis of mutual respect for independence, peaceful coexistence, peace, stability and progress in the region.

Kaysone Phomvihan continued: The objectives of the social changes in Laos are to liberate the Lao people who live under backward feudal conditions. This also means that we must build socialism, bypassing not only the capitalist period but also the flourishing feudal period. For this reason, we must, first of all, advance toward the period of transition to socialism, which will take us from 20 to 25 years.

Kaysone Phomvihan said: Our experience plus the past lessons gained by Mongolia and Vietnam give us favorable conditions for advancing surely toward socialism, provided that such an advance continues under the leadership of the party which is the representative of the working class and which has Marxist-Leninist ideals. The LPRP has succeeded in playing a role in leading the revolution and in guaranteeing all victories under the decisive factors of the worker-peasant alliance organized by the party.

Kaysone Phomvihan pointed out: The 1981-85 economic and social development program of Laos, which is the basis of the first 5-year plan, is aimed at developing economic construction and the state and collective economies, improving the people's living conditions, promoting the strength of national defense tasks and speeding up scientific, technical and cultural progress.

Kaysone Phomvihan stressed: Our party feels that in the early period of socialist construction in which agriculture and forestry are regarded as bases for industrial development, work should be first done on the local economy. For this reason, the LPRP maintains that one of the main directions is to carry out the task of improving ideological training among party members and the entire Lao people so that they will have the spirit of proletarian internationalism.

Kaysone Phomvihan concluded: Genuine solidarity with the various socialist countries and various progressing forces in the world helped us defeat colonialism and the imperialist aggressors and is currently helping the Lao people advance firmly and hopefully on the path of socialist construction.

JARUZELSKI ADDRESSES MILITARY ON CURRENT SITUATION

LD311142 Moscow TASS in English 1114 GMT 31 Aug 81

["On Situation in Poland"--TASS headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 31 Aug, TASS--Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Minister of National Defence of the Polish People's Republic Wojciech Jaruzelski, addressing graduates of the Higher Officers' School of Anti-Aircraft Defence in the town of Koszalin said this, in part: Being here, on the Polish coast, we can fully appreciate the road that led to Poland's liberation, to our present frontiers. There are the graves of many Soviet and Polish soldiers in this land. We warn those who are sowing the seeds of anti-Sovietism: A fruit which will shame them will grow from these seeds.

Brotherhood-in-arms with the Soviet Army, allied ties with the Warsaw Treaty states--this is a historic achievement of our army and of our people, the foundation of security and peaceful development of socialist Poland.

History does not make gifts. But sooner or later it surely rewards one for common sense and work and punishes one for weakness and for indulgence. Therefore, we are much concerned over the state of the country. It is a bitter task to count mistakes. They must not be repeated. The question arises whether it is possible to test for much longer the line of conciliation, the patience and moderation of people's power, its good will? One must face the realities. Old and new claims, constan. demands, provocative leaflets, posters and speeches can worry the authorities, can exacerbate attitudes but they cannot be used for heating flats, building houses, feeding people. The constant denial, the constant "no" leads nowhere. It subjects to dangerous trials the destiny of the nation, the future of Polish families.

Soldiers of the Polish Army are always in the frontline, in places where it is difficult, where they are greatly needed. Therefore, the Polish soldier has the civic and moral right to say: "Enough of this indulgence". An independent sovereign state is a great boon to our people. A high price was paid for it. It must be perfected so that it becomes better. But we cannot allow an enemy to push it off the socialist road, weaken and destroy it.

Wojciech Jaruzelski said further: We shall do everything to overcome the crisis, to improve the living conditions of the people. These are difficult but feasible tasks. The main conditions for their implementation are tranquility, order and work. I believe that the patriotism of our people, its historic experience, the feeling of responsibility will enable it to cope with the priority tasks facing it.

Concern for the socialist future of the motherland and its safe quiet life is common to all soldiers. And the soldiers will protect and defend these values. This is my deep conviction. This is also an order, Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed in conclusion.

GROWTH OF SOLIDARITY'S 'POLITICAL AIMS' CRITICIZED

LD010526 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1600 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Andrey (Starakhov) commentary]

[Text] The Polish press constantly expresses the ever greater concern and anxiety of the community at the nation's economic situation. According to press opinion, the first 6 months of the year were, from the economic point of view, the worst in the entire history of People's Poland. The following data are cited, among others: The minimum income needed increased by 15 percent in the first half of the year. At present, Z(?800) billion is not backed by industrial and agricultural goods. Moreover, the inflation rate is continuing to increase.

Objective analysis of the situation which emerged last August reveals--as has indeed been stressed more than once in various PZPR Central Committee documents--that to a considerable extent, if not to a decisive degree, the present difficult economic situation was caused by the destructive activity of Solidarity, in which functionaries of KSS/KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] are active.

The strikes which Solidarity has organized and imposed for this past year for almost no reason at all, submitting unjustified demands in the form of ultimatum, have made the situation worse and placed the Polish People's Republic at the brink of an economic catastrophe. The mass work stoppages have disrupted the rhythm of production and have caused a distinct lowering of work discipline. The disorganizing acts of the Solidarity leadership in the economic sphere have led to serious losses for the working class, for all the working people of Poland on whose shoulders rests the entire burden of the economic crisis.

Speculating on the difficulties that have arisen, the extremists from the Solidarity trade unions have in essence, begun a headlong attack on the basic achievements of socialism in Poland and on the PZPR. All their actions in the period since the August events of 1980 demonstrate that they have been following and still follow the principle: The worse, the better; the worse matters stand with the national economy, the better for the antisocialist forces. The [words indistinct] information bulletin of KSS/KOR states that the difficulties that have arisen must be exploited for the destabilization and disintegration of the socialist political order. Thus the new trade unions must disorganize and paralyze the entire economic and social system of the Polish People's Republic, imposing on all administrative bodies the [word indistinct] for autonomy, in whose framework the party and workers' power would be deprived of the possibility of making decisions.

This might be expressed more openly. These are the bases of the downright fanatical unwillingness of the Solidarity hawks to take part in the stabilization of the economy and the normalization of [illegible]. Only in conditions of chaos and instability do they count on achieving their treacherous influences. The result of this is to be the dismantling of socialism in Poland.

Despite frequent appeals from the government calling for an end to the strikes, despite the support given by the working masses to these appeals, the Solidarity leaders on the advice of the consultants from KSS/KOR are still holding the strike weapon ready. They are exploiting it in order to exert pressure on the government organs, in order to fulfill their ultimatum-like demands, which are ever being (?raised). New evidence for this is the recent events in Olsztyn, Radom, Slupsk and other places.

In keeping with the concept of KSS/KOR, proclaiming that the new trade unions must keep the Polish socialist system in a state of fear, the Solidarity leaders are striving to broaden the spheres in which they can exert pressure on people's power. For example, the Solidarity idealogues appeal to the workers not to wait for the bill on employees' self-government to be passed, but to create workers' councils in the enterprises now. Under the leadership of Solidarity these councils would carry out the economic reform in such a way that the organs of self-government would receive full economic power. In other words, self-government is transformed into an instrument of political struggle.

In Solidarity demands for action of an exclusively political nature come to the fore ever more clearly. In this way the Solidarity extremists have undertaken the direct implementation of the program worked out by the theoreticians of KSS/KOR. It is known that this program envisages endowing Solidarity's actions with a political character and transforming it into a (?real) force standing in opposition to the party and the government.

In the present [word indistinct] the Solidarity leaders do not conceal their political ambitions. They have initiated a noisy campaign around the problem of access to the mass media. An illustration of the type of press Solidarity imagines is constituted by the bulletin WOLNY ZWIAZKOWIEC, which appeared in the Katowice steelworks. This is a publication of an overtly counterrevolutionary character that has nothing in common with the union press. Just such a little paper was defended by the leaders of Solidarity. The editors of this bulletin, contrary to the laws in force in the Polish People's Republic, (?constantly) printed materials with an antistate, antisocialist and anti-Soviet content.

During the last few days Solidarity has been unleashing in its press organs a broad campaign in defense of the leaders of the subversive group, the Confederation for an Independent Poland (KPN), who are being tried on the charge of antistate activity. Various kinds of leaflets and bulletins are printing ideologically tendentious reports on the progress of the court trial. They contain attacks on the judges and the prosecutor, on the whole system of protecting law and order in the country. (?As time goes by) from the events of last August, the striving of the Solidarity extremists becomes ever more important. Above all, they strive to undermine the present foundations of the social order and subsequently to seize power.

As its striking force, counterrevolution exploits the extremist groups of Solidarity, using lies to drag the workers away (?from work in) the trade unions and toward a criminal conspiracy against the people's power. This was stressed in the letter from the CPSU Central Committee to the PZPR Central Committee. The same is confirmed by quotations published in the Polish press drawn from the shorthand minutes of the discussion which was held at the session of the National Consultative Commission of Solidarity in Gdansk.

[Words indistinct] by some leaders of the trade unions and experts from KSS/KOR, a declaration, not leaving a shadow of doubt as to the fact that it is precisely the problem of power that is most important for them. With just such subversive baggage, the extremists of Solidarity are summing up the first year of the existence of this organization.

POLISH RAILROAD PROBLEMS VIEWED BY GUDOK

NC290858 Paris AFP in English 0848 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 29 Aug (AFP)--A visiting delegation of Polish railway workers belonging to the "branch unions," which took over from disbanded official unions, have blamed the independent Solidarity for Poland's present economic crisis, the daily GUDOK reported today.

The Soviet newspaper quoted allegations by the delegates that Solidarity was bewildering Polish workers with its tendentious instructions and that the union was "preventing the normal functioning of Polish railways".

However, they had only praise for Poland's Communist Party and its aim of "preventing all interference with socialism's attainments in Poland".

ROMANIA'S URSU CONDUCTS TALKS WITH MARCHUK

Protocol Signed

AU212013 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1854 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 21 Aug (AGERPRES)--Over August 19-21 Ioan Ursu, first deputy chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, paid a visit to the Soviet Union and conducted talks with G.I. Marchuk, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology of the USSR, on the development of collaboration and cooperation in technology and science between Romania and the Soviet Union.

Analysed was the present stage and the results of the cooperation ventures in the area of scientific research and technological development, grounded on the Romanian-Soviet cooperation programme for the 1981-1985 period, signed in Bucharest, in June 1980, in view of deepening and improving the efficiency of the mutually advantageous collaboration between the two countries.

During the talks Ioan Ursu and G.I. Marchuk pointed out the constant preoccupation of the two countries' coordinating bodies in the field of science and technology with giving an ever more concrete content to and thus increasing the efficiency of the joint programme of cooperation in the field of research and development.

Highlighted were the good results marked by the cooperation in the field of chemistry and petrochemistry, of new sources of energy, in physics, geology and extraction industries, in computation technique, electrotechnics, electronics, constructions and building materials, in agriculture.

Ioan Ursu and G.I. Marchuk signed a protocol.

Ursu Addresses Meeting

AU212016 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1903 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 21 Aug (AGERPRES)--On August 21, a meeting of representatives of the scientific life was held in Moscow, occasioned by the opening of the "days of Romanian science and technology" in the Soviet Union, which coincides with the anniversary of 31 years since the signing of the agreement of technico-scientific collaboration between Romania and the USSR.

Evoking the particular importance of the meetings between L.I. Brezhnev and Nicolae Ceausescu, G.I. Marchuk, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology of the USSR, showed in the address made on the occasion that the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and the USSR developed continuously, the technico-scientific cooperation and collaboration holding an ever more important place within this framework.

Ioan Ursu, first vice chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, stressed the continuous development and improvement of the collaboration on multiple planes between Romania and the USSR, in the domain of science and technology too, by including highly topical sectors of the national economies of the two countries.

The speaker highlighted the special attention paid by our party and state leadership to expanding the Romanian-Soviet collaboration and cooperation on the technico-scientific plane, as an important contribution to the development of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two parties. countries and peoples.

USTINOV GREETS OLTEANU ON ROMANIAN HOLIDAY

PM271220 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Aug 81 p 1

[Greetings message from Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister, to Maj Gen C. Olteanu, Romanian minister of national defense, on the 37th anniversary of the liberation of Romania]

[Text] To Maj Gen Comrade C. Olteanu, Romanian minister of national defense.

Esteemed Comrade Minister:

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own account, I send you and all Romanian servicemen congratulations on the 27th anniversary of Romania's liberation from the fascist yoke.

As a result of the Soviet Army's decisive victories on the fronts of the Great Patriotic War and the defeat of the fascist troops in the Yassko-Kishinev operation, favorable conditions were created for the Romanian patriots, under the communists' leadership, to carry out an armed uprising on 23 August 1944. The Romanian people were delivered from the odious regime. The country began to build a new life.

Soviet servicemen, sincerely rejoicing in the Romanian working people's achievements in building developed socialism, welcome the further development of relations of friendship and cooperation between our peoples and armies.

I wish the personnel of the Romanian Army successes in combat and political training in the interests of strengthening the defense capability of Romania and the other Warsaw Pact states.

With communist greetings,

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister.

ROMANIAN OFFICIAL CITED ON NEED FOR DETENTE

PM271232 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Aug 81 p 4

[Text] Bucharest, 22 Aug (TASS)--A ceremonial meeting of the Romania capital's public was held here today to mark the 37th anniversary of the country's liberation from the fascist yoke. N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania, I. Verdet, prime minister of the Romanian Government and other leaders were in the meeting presidium.

I. Dinca, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and first deputy prime minister of the Romanian Government, made a speech at the meeting. He noted the historic significance of the 23 August 1944 antifascist armed uprising, whose victory opened the way to Romania's comprehensive development on the path of socialism. Today, he stressed, we pay grateful tribute to the Soviet Army, which bore the burden of the struggle on its shoulders, and also to the other forces which made contributions to the victory over fascism.

The speaker went on to dwell on the successes of the republic's working people in building socialism and the tasks of the current 5-year plan.

Speaking about the contemporary international situation, he observed that the foreign policy of the RCP and the Romanian state is directed toward achieving peace, cooperation and mutual understanding among all peoples. A central place in it belongs to the development of relations of friendship and multilateral cooperation with all socialist states. Romania, I. Dinca stressed, advocates ending the course toward aggravating international tension, favors renewing and continuing political detente and cooperation, advocates disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and opposes the arms race. The deployment of new nuclear missiles on the European Continent and the production of neutron weapons are a threat to peace and cooperation. Romania will do everything in its power to improve the international climate.

U.S. POLICY ENCOURAGES RIGHTWING TERRORISM IN FRG

DW271307 Moscow in German to Germany 1549 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Vladimir Yakovlev commentary: "Terrorism and Its Protectors"]

[Text] A close study of domestic-political life in the West today reveals the following: Not a single day passes without news agencies reporting an increasing number of crimes and acts of terror. Sometimes here, sometimes there submachinegun volleys are fired, bombs explode, robberies and acts of violence are committed, airplanes hijacked and people killed. As you know, dear listeners, the FRG is no exception in this respect. The attempt on Vietnamese emigrants in Hamburg, the bomb explosion in Munich which killed 13 persons, the kidnapping of officials, the assassination of Swiss border troops on Christmas--these are by far not all of the terrorist acts committed in West Germany a relatively short time ago. It is known that these acts were the work of rightist and leftist extremists, and are equally detestable no matter who performs them.

The Soviet people, who live in a country where the authorities and governing party definitely comdemn every type of terrorism, consider acts of terror as being extremely dangerous political crimes. Terrorism naturally has many faces; but as for the FRG, the ultra-rightist elements constitute a special danger. Many West Germans are aware of this. This also is shown by an appeal which renowned representatives of the trade union movement, writers, scientists and leading officials of antifascist organizations addressed to the West German public and the government recently. In this appeal they call for putting an end to neo-Nazi terror. The authors of this appeal stress that the provocative acts of the neo-Nazi elements are becoming increasingly impudent and dangerous and that they are spreading propaganda publications unhindered. FRG politicians and statesmen also voice their concern in this respect.

We must ask ourselves, dear listeners how come the neo-Nazi forces in the FRG [words indistinct] commit terrorist acts more and more frequently? According to official West German statistics, they were responsible for 97 grave acts of violence in 1979; in 1980 they committed 113 such acts. How is the fact to be explained that the rightist extremists are resorting increasingly to force, as Federal Interior Minister Gerhart Baum said in August this year? In answering these questions, we want to call your attention to the following: The activation of the ultrarightist forces in the FRG, among other things, is a result of the aggravated international situation which is attributable to the reckless aggressive course pursued by the United States. This has even been realized and admitted by people who are far removed from politics. The absurd charge that the Soviet Union supports international terrorism has greatly suited the new Hitler followers. These allegations come from no one other than U.S. Secretary of State Haig who means by that our support for national liberation movements. The decision made by the U.S. administration following thorough ideological preparations--including the propagation of the hypocritical slogan of fighting terrorism--to start production of the neutron weapon was approved of by the neofascists more than everyone else.

But in this respect there is also a crossconnection. The Nazi (?environment) makes it easier for Washington to implement its dangerous missile plans in West Europe. We understand this because militarization and reaction are not poles apart but very much akin. No wonder, therefore, that in the light of U.S. [words indistinct] hegemonial aspirations the neo-Nazis in the FRG feel absolutely safe and are convinced that they will go unpunished. No wonder that thousands of Nazi criminals [words indistinct]. As the West German VORWAERTS wrote, numerous Nazi publications are printed in the United States which are (primarily sent) to the FRG. [Passage indistinct]

SPD Chairman Willy Brandt mentioned this as early as in 1977, stressing that the bourgeoisie made use of Nazi terrorism for its antiworker purposes. This was a very clear statement. FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU, commenting on Brandt's statement on 7 December 1977, also reported that Brandt had called upon the youth to do everything to prevent the Federal Republic from being turned into a police state. Brandt warned that terrorism could be defeated only if a certain political and moral climate was created in the country. What can we say to this today? Regrettably a very clear answer suggests itself. The present moral-psychological climate in the FRG today is such as to encourage the activities of the neo-Nazis and all those who still indulge in the brown past. This has been proved by facts.

SCHMIDT ATTITUDE TOWARD FRG PEACE MOVEMENT HIT

LD312300 Moscow TASS in English 2109 GMT 31 Aug 81

[By TASS correspondent Aleksey Grigoryev]

[Text] Bonn, 31 Aug, TASS--The FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt gave an interview to West German television on the subject of the massive movement of peace champions that has unfolded in the country. The very fact of this statement by the chancellor is symptomatic.

The fact is that the FRG's ruling circles can no longer close their eyes to the fact that over 1.2 million West Germans have affixed their signatures under the "Krefeld appeal" of the peace-loving public entitled "The Atomic Death Threatens All of Us: No New Nuclear Missiles in the FRG Territory." Almost every day West German cities become the scenes for meetings and manifestations, with many thousands of participants demanding that the FRG renounce the deployment in its territory of the American Pershing II and cruise missiles as well as neutron weapons. Prominent representatives of the two ruling parties--the Social-Democratic Party of Germany and the Free Democratic Party sharply criticize the aggressive foreign policy of the United States and the dual position of official Bonn on a number of major international issues.

However, despite objective facts, the chancellor says that this movement allegedly has a "unilateral character", "is directed against the policy of the FRG Government" and "plays into the hands of the Soviet Union".

Clearly in the spirit of anti-communist propaganda, he alleged that the party "The German Union for Peace" and other democratic organisations participating in the movement for peace and detente are under the influence of the German Communist Party, and thus "are not to be trusted." From here, it is already not very far from statements about "a hand of Moscow" in the spirit of the times of the cold war, or allegations about a "Soviet infiltration" of the West German peace movement, spread by the FRG Ministry of Defence.

In his latest statements the FRG chancellor has also asserted that "Europe is excessively filled with fear", and deemed it "absurd that some are more afraid of America than of another power in the East". It is not difficult to notice that Helmut Schmidt is indirectly posing here in the role of an advocate for the U.S. administration which by its decision about a full-scale production of neutron weapons has generated, in the words of SPIEGEL, something akin to a "giant earthquake" in Europe.

On the whole, all these attempts on the part of Chancellor Schmidt do not square with his declared course of easing tensions. Like the U.S. President Ronald Reagan who sees "schemes of communism in all the national-liberation movements," the FRG chancellor is trying to ascribe the profound and legitimate concern of the peoples of Europe for their destinies...to the actions of communists.

PRAVDA VIEWS W. EUROPEAN, U.S. MIDEAST POLICIES

PM271512 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Aug 81 p 6

[Article by A. Vasilyev: "Their Own Voice and Someone Else's"]

[Text] In the United States voices are being heard increasingly frequently urging the West Europeans to "pool their efforts" with Washington to resolve energy problems and defend the West's "common interests" in the Near and Middle East against the "Soviet threat." In this connection animated discussions are being held in the press of the West European countries and at conferences of EEC leaders. Do the interests of the United States and the West European countries in southwest Asia coincide or meet? Is it really possible to take at face value Washington's allegations that its military-political actions in this region "serve the West's interests"? Have the West European countries finally acquired "their own voice" that is, an independent policy in the Near and Middle East?

The importance of oil deliveries from the Persian Gulf for the normal functioning of the West European countries' economy is well known. Only Britain and Norway, which extract this raw material on the North Sea shelf, are to some extent an exception. Despite many years of efforts to save fuel and attempts to reorganize the entire structure of the economy in light of the price of liquid fuel doubling in the past decade, overall oil consumption in West Europe in the next few years will not lessen. The "Ten" will be obliged to import at least the same amount of oil as now--that is, approximately 450 million tons a year. That means that the role of the "oil factor" in determining the EEC members' foreign policy remains very important.

The Western countries' more rapid industrial development than the United States has meant that the EEC has become virtually equal to the United States in terms of its economic potential as a center of modern capitalism. But at the same time the Common Market countries have increased their dependence on the import of a number of important types of raw material, primarily energy raw material. While oil exports from the Persian Gulf region now satisfy 15-16 percent of U.S. requirements, for the EEC countries the figure is 67 percent.

The differing dependence on oil imports predetermines not only the different approaches of the "Ten" and the United States to this problem but also the struggle between them for large and reliable sources of energy raw material. This fact is recognized by a number of bourgeois researchers. Let us quote the opinion of (R. Boui), former deputy [as published] of the CIA National Intelligence Assessments Department, who wrote in TRIALOGUE magazine: "U.S. dependence and to a still greater degree the dependence of other developed (capitalist) countries on imports of Near East oil is a serious soft spot in their economies and could help to aggravate the contradictions between them."

However, in speaking of the importance of oil imports from the OPEC countries for the "Ten," people sometimes forget the other side of the coin. The OPEC countries, primarily those of the Near and Middle East, have become a colossal sales market for Western industry. The EEC's trade turnover with the OPEC countries is now greater than its trade turnover with the United States. That means a substantial redistribution not only of economic but also of political priorities in the sense of the need to maintain West European positions on these markets, where the EEC members are waging a fierce competitive struggle against the United States and Japan.

One more factor. The West European countries have attracted to their banks a large part of the so-called "superfluous" petrodollars accumulated in a number of states with a large oil potential. According to some figures, in 1980 Saudi Arabia's foreign deposits were $118 billion, Kuwait's $64 billion and the United Arab Emirates' $26 billion. Approximately 70 percent of all the OPEC countries' overseas deposits in 1979 were in West Europe. The task of retaining these petrodollars in their money market and attracting new petrodollars is also influencing the Near East policy of the "ten" and their relations with the United States.

Harvard University Prof S. Hoffmann wrote in his book "Unequal Allies" ["Neravnyye Soyuzniki"]: "The characteristic result of the process of the periodic increase in oil prices has been a certain shift in emphasis in the context of relations between the United States and West Europe. Problems of a bilateral nature have yielded to global issues like a new currency system, the price for oil and related payment difficulties; the correlation between prices for oil and industrial commodities; the technology of alternative energy sources...."

The United States had only to sharply increase the bank rate at its banks for this to have an immediate effect on the West European countries. The increase in the dollar exchange rate gave rise, among other consequences, to a new increase in the price of oil for the EEC members and a rise in their foreign trade deficit since it is in U.S. currency that they mainly pay for this raw material. The escape of capital to the United States, including petrodollars attracted by higher interest rates across the Atlantic, has complicated the Common Market's emergence from the economic crisis.

The actual volume of economic interests implies an active search by the Western states' for ways of strengthening political links with the Near and Middle Eastern countries. The Common Market members tried to elaborate formulas for mutual relations with the southwest Asian states to ensure beneficial conditions for West European capital's economic activity. These plans met with counterdemands that the West European countries adopt a more independent position with respect to the Israeli aggressors' Washington patrons.

But in seeking to monopolize control over the course of the Near East conflict in the interests of establishing its own neocolonialist rule in this region it is as though Washington had hung out a "do not disturb!" sign on the closed doors of the U.S.-Israeli-Egyptian talks. Sensing its impunity, Tel Aviv has embarked on aggressive new actions--bombing the nuclear center near Baghdad and Lebanese cities and settlements. The West European capitals were shocked and rushed to dissociate themselves from the Israeli actions or to denounce them. However, it is no secret to anyone that Washington backs Tel Aviv.

The West European countries found themselves in a complex situation: In following in the wake of Washington's Near East policy it was hard for them to count on good relations with the countries of this region. At the same time common class interests and NATO discipline do not allow opposition to Washington on Near East affairs. This duality left its mark on the statements adopted last year at the conference of leaders of the Common Market states in Venice and Luxembourg, which remained virtually unreversed this year in Maastricht.

The leaders of the EEC countries should have seen for themselves that the Camp David course has led to a new aggravation of the situation in the Near and Middle East and that it has jeopardized the stability of oil deliveries and the steadiness of markets highly important for West Europe. That is why the EEC leaders have begun to maneuver cautiously in the Near East arena. According to a report by the Belgian newspaper LE SOIR, a number of leaders of Common Market countries reached an agreement last year to advocate the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, including east Jerusalem, and the recognition of the Palestinians' right to self-determination and to PLO involvement in the negotiations process.

But the West European countries have still not occupied positions differing fundamentally from the Camp David deal. Losing their confidence in U.S. policy in southwest Asia, they failed to elaborate their own consistent course. In Palestinian circles and a number of Arab countries it is no accident that West European "ideas" have been criticized, since they in fact avoided the question of the Palestinians' right to form an independent state and of the recognition of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine. However, even the lack of these fundamental elements in West European positions did not prevent them from being sharply rejected by both Washington and Tel Aviv, which used as a pretext the aggravation of the situation in southwest Asia and the world as a whole.

In that sense Israel's recent aggressive actions, which allegedly placed its U.S. patron in an awkward position, "worked" for the United States on the broader and longer-term plane.

Bitter experience has shown the EEC countries how far from reality are Washington's allegations that in its policy with respect to southwest Asia it is guided by the interests of the West as a whole and not by its own imperial ambitions. The stoking of the Iranian crisis has harmed the EEC primarily by increasing oil prices. The West European countries joined in the sanctions against Iran only after pressure from Washington and literally the day after the release of the hostages they lifted these sanctions.

A few years ago Washington counted on pushing through as a "maximum program" a plan for expanding the sphere of NATO's operation to southwest Asia to make that military bloc an active instrument of collective neocolonialism. But the United States' European allies have no burning desire to get involved in U.S. adventures.

Then Washington began to force through a "minimum program," calling on its allies to display "Atlantic solidarity." The NATO countries, according to its designs, were to play "a more active part in creating a security system in the Persian Gulf zone," particularly by "increasing their contribution to military efforts in Europe" in order to free U.S. troops for action in other regions. This program was imposed on the allies at the NATO Military Planning Committee session in May 1980.

Recently Washington's pressure on the West European countries on this question, as on others, has been becoming increasingly vigorous. U.S. General B. Rogers, supreme commander in chief of the NATO Allied Armed Forces in Europe, recently appealed to the allies again to increase their contribution to U.S. efforts in the Near East.

Appeals of this kind met with a favorable response among the most active pro-Atlantic circles in West Europe. Some people began to put forward the idea of "multinational rapid deployment forces." The British Conservatives are being particularly zealous. British Prime Minister M. Thatcher stated: "We are now discussing the possibility of creating 'rapid deployment forces' for use in the event of the emergence of danger anywhere." But not a single other West European capital supported this plan, although they did not reject it.

The struggle between the supporters of unquestioning alignment with Washington and the proponents of their own, more independent policy continues in the countries of the "Ten," the former advocate preserving the European NATO allies' subordinate position with respect to their transatlantic patron. The latter are seeking to ensure that the West European states speak "as equals" with the United States and uphold their own vitally important interests.

In the West European countries' ruling circles there are supporters of both political courses and this is affecting global international problems, including the destiny of detente and measures to limit the arms race, East-West economic ties, energy, and the approach to events in Southwest Asia. The Rome session of the NATO Council and the conference of the "big seven" in Ottawa showed that on many questions of world politics, under pressure from Washington its allies have supported the line toward stepping up international tension and the arms race.

Despite this, it is becoming clear to many people in West Europe that the interests of their countries in the Near and Middle East are threatened and not because of mythical "Soviet expansionism," but as a result of the policy of Washington, whose actions serve only the U.S. monopolies' selfish desires. However, the West European countries' practical approach to the situation in the Near and Middle East remains contradictory. Unfortunately, the constructive Soviet proposals on convening an international conference on the Near East, which would open the way to a genuine settlement in the region, and on the safeguarding of peace in the Persian Gulf zone and on the approaches to it are failing to meet with a positive response in the capitals of these countries. The United States' West European allies, while verbally abstaining from unconditional support for Washington in southwest Asia, are in fact promoting its dangerous, adventurist course within the NATO framework.

RAJA'I, BAHONAR FUNERAL HELD; U.S. 'AGENTS' BLAMED

LD311522 Moscow TASS in English 1502 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Tehran, 31 Aug, TASS--Today over one million residents of the Iranian capital took part in the funeral of Iranian President Mohammad Ali Raja'i and Prime Minister Mohammad Javad Bahonar, who had died in a blast. The participants in the funeral procession chanted "Death to American imperialists!"

Ayatollah Mahadvi-Kani, minister of the interior, urged the Iranian people to maintain calm and order. All the governor generals, security and public order forces were strictly ordered to suppress any attempt of the antigovernment forces at subversion.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani, president of the Iranian Parliament (Majlis), blamed "U.S. agents" for having engineered the assassination of the president and prime minister. He also sharply criticised the officials responsible for national security.

Iran's Provisional Presidential Council, which under the country's Constitution exercises presidential powers, have published a statement pointing out that the explosion in Tehran, which resulted in the death of Raja'i and Bahonar, was the work of the enemies of the Islamic Republic of Iran on orders of the "criminal U.S. circles," aimed to subvert the system existing in the country.

The Provisional Presidential Council includes Hashemi-Rafsanjani, president of the Parliament, and Ayatollah Musavi Ardabili, chairman of the Supreme Court. According to the Iranian Constitution, the council must within 50 days elect a president, who will propose to the Parliament a candidate for the prime minister's post.

KHAMENE'I ELECTED ISLAMIC REPUBLICAN PARTY LEADER

LD010944 Moscow TASS in English 0915 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Tehran, 1 Sep, TASS--Hojjat ol-Eslam Hoseyni 'Ali Khamene'i, member of the Supreme Defence Council of Iran and Majlis deputy, replaced as leader of the party Mohammad 'Ali Bahonar, who perished as a result of a bomb explosion, the newspaper JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI, organ of the Islamic Republican Party, reports. The Central Council of the party elected him as secretary general of the Islamic Republican Party.

AUCCTU CABLES AL-QADHDHAFI ON U.S. 'AGGRESSION'

LD271946 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1910 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] Tripoli, 27 Aug (JANA)--The All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR denounced in the name of the millions of Soviet workers, the U.S. imperialists' aggression against the people of the Jamahiriyah and condemned the imperialist-reactionary attempts to halt the progressive revolutionary tide of the Great 1 September Revolution.

In a cable to the brother commander today, the AUCCTU affirmed the solidarity of all Soviet workers with the Jamahiriyah people and trade and vocational unions against all American imperialist designs and the lackeys of American imperialism: Egypt, Sudan and Somalia.

MOSCOW FUNCTION HONORS LIBYAN 1 SEP REVOLUTION

LD312330 Moscow TASS in English 2115 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 31 Aug, TASS--"The purpose of imperialist conspiracies against Libya is to divert that country from the roads of progress.

"All these conspiracies have been a failure in the past, and will never reach their objectives in the future," says a statement of representatives of the Soviet public who have taken part today in a formal function held in Moscow to honour Libya's national holiday, day of September 1 Revolution.

The Soviet public, the statement reads, follows with alarm the dangerous aggravation of developments in the Mediterranean. The pirate attack of U.S. fighter-bombers on Libyan patrol planes is a flagrant manifestation of the policy of international arbitrariness and terrorism pursued by the U.S. administration against the peoples of the Arab countries and other developing nations.

Mirza Ibragimov, chairman of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, who spoke at the function, said, in particular: "The Soviet public urges the world's democratic forces to extend their campaign of international solidarity with Libyan, which is confidently following the road of strengthening national independence, promoting social progress and consolidating the patriotic and anti-imperialist Arab forces. We are certain that no intrigues of imperialist Zionism and their local henchmen will divert the people from this road."

We are profoundly grateful to the Soviet Union for its strong condemnation of Washington's interference in the internal affairs of our sovereign state, said Muhammad Husni Sha'ban, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. He pointed out with satisfaction that friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Libya were growing from year to the next. Our relations, he said, are sound because they are based on equality and mutual respect and pursue the same objectives, namely, the upholding of peace and justice throughout the world.

SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE OFFERS SUPPORT TO LIBYA

LD010558 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 31 Aug 81

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program, presented by Rafael Arutyunov]

[Text] The participants in the international conference of solidarity with the Libyan Jamahiriyah, held in Tripoli, strongly defended that Arab country in the face of U.S. aggressive intrigues. The chairman of the Palestinian National Council, Khalid al-Fahum, stated during the conference that the United States openly threatens the sovereignty of the Libyan Jamahiriyah and uses its lackies in Egypt, Israel and Sudan to confuse the situation, not only in that country but in the whole region. The Palestinian delegate strongly condemned the United States, which was also criticized by other participants in the conference. The work of the conference proved that solidarity with the Libyan Jamahiriyah is widespread throughout the Arab world and broad circles of international opinion. It is significant that the solidarity conference coincided with the 12th anniversary of the Libyan revolution, which was a strong blow to the positions of imperialism in North Africa and the Middle East. One of the first activities of the revolution regime headed by Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi was to expel foreign troops from Libyan territories and liquidate the foreign military bases, the first of which was Wheelus Air Force Base, the large U.S. airbase which was used during the Middle East wars in favor of Israel and against the Arabs.

The Libyan revolution also ended the domination of U.S. petroleum monopolies in Libya and put the oil at the service of the Libyan people. That was not accepted by the United States, which openly announced that its purpose was to change the established regime in Libya and to recover its positions there. The imperialists also disapprove of the active anti-imperialist policy of the Libyan Jamahiriyah in the Arab world, Africa and throughout the world. But what is not approved by imperialism is well valued by the world peace forces and the peoples who are themselves victims of aggression and are struggling for their just rights and interests and for liberty, independence and progress. Calls were raised at the international conference of solidarity with the Libyan Jamahiriyah to offer every political and other support.

SOLTAN RAPS EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI SUMMIT, U.S. ACTIONS

LD271752 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Commentary by Yuriy Soltan on the Egyptian-Israeli summit in Alexandria--read by announcer]

[Text] The United States has long been trying to inject new life into the Camp David accords of 1978 and this summit in Alexandria must be seen as another move in that direction. In 1978 the United States utilized the treachery of President as-Sadat to draw Egypt out of the united Arab front and create a kind of military and political alliance of the United States, Israel and Egypt.

The hope was that other Arab states would associate themselves with the alliance but the Arabs took the view--and quite rightly--that Camp David means not that the United States was trying to settle the Middle East problem but that it was looking for a way to introduce its armed forces into the region and gain control of the rich natural resources. It was least of all interested in the legitimate rights of the Arabs.

The attitude of the United States towards the 4 million Palestinian Arabs made this more than clear. While Egypt stood by and said nothing the United States allowed Israel to deal with the Palestinians as it wished. Israel refuses to grant the Palestinians their right to statehood and has established the most brutal occupation regime in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip where more than 1 million Palestinians lead a miserable existence. It bombs, strafes and shells the camps of Palestinian refugees in the cities and towns of Lebanon, using American weapons, and it threatens to take reprisals against other Arab countries that support the Palestinians in their justified struggle for independence.

This policy of genocide toward the Palestinians find a fitting complement in the United States policy of labeling national liberation movements international terrorism. Israel openly stages acts of terrorism and aggression while the United States supplies it with weapons and provides political coverups. One such coverup is the decision of the Alexandria summit to resume talks in September on so-called Palestinian autonomy. Israel is still trying to use autonomy as a means of preventing the Palestinian Arabs from exercising their inalienable right to statehood. The Arab world has good reason to see the Egyptian-Israeli summit as further escalation of the plot against the Arab nations especially the Palestinians. This plot is largely the work of the United States which believes international law is not something it or its protege Israel need worry about.

EGYPT MAKES ADDITIONAL CONCESSIONS TO 'PARTNERS'

LD282159 Moscow TASS in English 2030 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Beirut, 28 Aug, TASS--Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Egypt K.H. 'Ali has said in an interview to the Israeli newspaper MA'ARIV that links between Cairo and Tel Aviv "will become closer and firmer in the future". The members of the Israeli delegation, who took part in the recent negotiations between As-Sadat and Begin in Alexandria, reported that concord was achieved in the course of the meeting on further development of economic and cultural links between the two countries. These statements show that the Egyptian regime is making further concessions to its "partners" in the Camp David deal. The Israeli leaders have lately accused Eygpt of "slowing down" the pace of the "so-called normalisation" of bilateral relations. The Egyptian military regime is known to have given Israel possibilities for economic and ideological penetration to the country. But Tel Aviv's recent particularly insolent aggressive actions, which were denounced in the whole world, including in Western Europe, compelled Cairo to pretend that it is not interested in speeding up cooperation with the aggressor.

As-Sadat found himself in a predicament in June this year when Israeli aviation committed a bandit raid on the Iraqi nuclear research center two days after his meeting with Begin.

Now, under the pressure of the United States, which seeks to formalize as soon as possible the reactionary military-political bloc in the Middle East with the participations [words indistinct] and Tel Aviv, the Egyptian rulers unconditionally capitulated also in this issue. Immediately after the completion of negotiations in Alexandria As-Sadat [words indistinct] that he ordered that measures be taken to eliminate "the existing problems" in the sphere of "normalization" of Egyptian-Israeli relations. Cairo also agreed without any term to resume negotiations with Israel on the notorious "autonomy" for the Palestinians, which is bound to legalize the Israeli occupation of the Arab lands. All this shows that the As-Sadat regime made a new step in falling under the diktat of the United States and Israel.

RIGHTWING ELEMENTS EXACERBATE LEBANESE SITUATION

PM260949 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Aug 81 p 5

[Correspondent dispatch: "The Situation Has Deteriorated"]

[Text] Beirut, 21 Aug--The situation in the Lebanese capital and in the country as a whole has deteriorated noticeably in the past few days. After a certain respite extremist circles of the rightwing Christian formations have once again stepped up their activity. Last night they used mortars and guns to shell positions of the inter-Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon. During the ensuing artillery crossfire 4 people were killed and more than 20 wounded. Damage was caused. As a result of the provocations perpetrated by the Phalangists the work of the seaport has been seriously disrupted and communication between eastern and western sectors of the city has been blocked. Life in many districts adjacent to the "green line" has essentially been paralyzed.

Formations of the conservative forces yesterday provoked new armed clashes on the dividing line between the eastern and western sectors of the Lebanese capital. Skirmishes continued right up until this morning.

The Arab press links the intensified armed provocations by local reaction above all with the inflammatory actions of Tel Aviv and its overseas patrons. People here draw attention to the fact that B. al-Jumayyil, one of the leaders of the rightwing Christian formations, paid an "official visit" to Washington a few days before the present exacerbation of the situation. Even though he has no authority to speak for the Lebanese authorities, he was nonetheless received, local newspapers indignantly point out, by high-ranking people in Washington who, as he himself admits, expressed "full understanding" of the Phalangists' separatist actions.

Meanwhile, alarming reports are continuing to come out of the south of the country. Tel Aviv is concentrating new military subunits there on the border with Lebanon. A few days ago, news agencies report, they participated in a big military parade in the Israeli city of Qiryat Shemona designed to "raise the morale of Israelis living in regions bordering on Lebanon."

ARKHIPOV RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM IRAQI LEADER

JN270917 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0900 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 27 Aug (INA)--Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received a written message here last night from Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council and first deputy prime minister. The message, dealing with bilateral cooperation im implementing Iraqi development plans, was conveyed by Iraqi Ambassador in Moscow 'Abd ar-Rahman Ahmad ad-Duri.

The Soviet official affirmed his country's determination to develop relations with Iraq. He added that his country would seriously implement all its commitments made during Ramadan's visit to Moscow in April.

SOUTH AFRICAN AGGRESSION IN ANGOLA CONDEMNED

TASS Report

LD281726 Moscow TASS in English 1706 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Luanda, 28 Aug, TASS--The southren regions of the People's Republic of Angola continue to be subjected to barbaric attacks by South African troops, which also comprise mercenaries and cutthroats from the counterrevolutionary UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] grouping. However, the latest communique of Angola's Defense Ministry indicates that the Angolan Armed Forces are dealings the aggressor increasingly telling blows. The South African troops are suffering manpower and materiel losses.

The situation in Luanda and elsewhere in the country is calm ard businesslike. By their selfless work and redoubled vigilance, the Angolan people are demonstrating high political awareness and readiness to stand up in defence of the revolutionary gains. Air raids on the administrative centre of the Cunene Province, the populated localities Kahama, Chibemba, Shangongo, schools, hospitals, roads and bridges testify to the fact that Pretoria is bent on hindering Angola's advance along the path of socialist transformations by any means.

The newspaper JORNAL DE ANGOLA says today that the South African racists have launched this military venture also in order to demonstrate support for their Namibian puppets from the so-called Democratic Turnhalle Alliance and UNITA bandits.

The ANGOP agency emphasises in its commentaries that despite the fact that the People's Republic of Angola has become a victim of aggression, it will continue to give all-round support for the Namibian people's struggle for their homeland's freedom and independence.

WPC Protest

LD271858 Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] Helsinki, 27 Aug, TASS--Today the World Peace Council has issued the following statement:

Stop racist South Africa's invasion of Angola.

The World Peace Council expressing the indignation of millions of peace-loving people the world over, vehemently condemns the massive military invasion of the People's Republic of Angola by racist South African troops and mercenaries.

In this latest act of aggression, the invading force has penetrated 300 kilometers into Angolan territory, occupying a number of communities, among them Xangongo and Cataquer. The aggressor is using two columns supported by 32 tanks, more than 80 other amoured vehicles, fighter bombers and helicopter gunships. In these areas entire villages have been wiped out, civilians massacred, bridges are mined and blowed by the racist aggressor forces. In addition Pretoria has concentrated a reinforcement force of 45,000 men and military equipment on the border with Angola and the illegally occupied territory of Namibia.

This gross act of aggression against an independent and sovereign state, carried out in flagrant violation of all norms of international conduct, is yet another proof to the bellicose statements by the racist commanders in Namibia that South Africa was preparing for a full scale war against Angola. These statements and the continuous acts of aggression against Angola and other neighbouring states demonstrate beyond doubt the dangerous role South Africa has assigned to itself, that of imperialist gendarme in southern Africa.

The World Peace Council draws the attention of world public opinion to the extremely dangerous consequences of this South African attack on Angola and calls for immediate international action to stop the invasion and force the apartheid regime to withdraw unconditionally from Angolan territory forthwith. At the same time, we draw attention to the responsibility shared by the United States of America, which has declared its open support and encouragement to the apartheid regime and its aggressive and expansionist policies. The Reagan administration's policy has been particularly hostile towards Angola. Through political and economic pressures, the repeal of the Clark Amendment of 1976, which prohibits U.S. Congress from rendering support to the counterrevolutionaries of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] it has sought to weaken and destabilize the legitimate government of the people of Angola. Furthermore, it is clear to all that without the all-round support of the U.S. and other of its allies, the South African racist regime would not have been able to carry out its dastardly acts of aggression against neighboring states, in contravention of the United Nations' Charter and world public opinion.

The World Peace Council supports the Angolan Government's request to the UN secretary general to convene a special session of the Security Council to stop the racist invasion of Angolan territory. It calls on all national peace committees to condemn the racist South African act of aggression and declare their unreserved solidarity with the government and people of Angola.

U.S. VETO OF RESOLUTION ON SOUTH AFRICA 'SHAMEFUL'

LD010611 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0449 GMT 1 Sep 81

[TASS political observer Sergey Kulik: "A Shameful Accord"]

[Text] Moscow, 1 Sep, TASS--The United States has once again taken under its protection the terrorist regime of Pretoria, having wrecked, in a UN Security Council vote, the adoption of a resolution decisively condemning the Republic of South Africa's premeditated, unprovoked and continuing acts of aggression against Angola. The shameful behavior of the American representative, who has thrown down a challenge to the whole of world opinion, ties up perfectly with statements made by A. Haig, the U.S. secretary of state, who, speaking in Washington, effectively came to the defense of the racist aggressors, and also with the declaration of C. Crocker, his assistant, which had "top-level approval," to the effect that the United States intends to continue giving full support to South Africa in its policy toward its neighbors.

It could hardly be claimed that the American diplomatic chiefs were not aware of the storm of indignation and outrage which an American veto at the United Nations would arouse throughout the world. After all, only 2 days ago the New York TIMES was warning that "if the United States wrecks a resolution condemning South Africa, it will provoke the anger of African countries and will increase the differences between Washington and its Western Allies."

Thus, American diplomacy knew what it was doing. Washington is prepared for a confrontation with the whole of Africa for the sake of saving the criminal regime of apartheid! And it could not be otherwise, since the actions of the Pretoria authorities are a consequence of the comprehensive support they are given by the U.S. Administration, which is stoking up an atmosphere of military hysteria throughout the world, giving encouragement to international terrorism and receiving the racist ringleaders as honored guests.

South Africa's piratical intervention against the People's Republic of Angola is fully in line with the United States' plans for destabilizing the situation and undermining the national liberation movement in Africa and with Washington's desire to torpedo UN efforts to achieve a settlement in Namibia in order to bring to power an obedient neocolonialist regime in that country. The terroristic policy of South Africa, which is making the settlement of the Namibia problem by means of talks increasingly difficult and gives preference to a settlement with the help of military force, is in accord with the foreign policy doctrine of Reagan, who is pursuing a policy of military colonialism toward Third World countries.

Further Criticism

LD010722 Moscow TASS in English 0703 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] New York, 1 Sep, TASS--The United States has openly backed the South African racists by vetoing the draft resolution which denounces the aggression of the Republic of South Africa against Angola and demands the immediate withdrawal of the Pretoria troops. The vote was taken at the UN Security Council on Monday. Thirteen Security Council members voted for the draft resolution.

The draft resolution, tabled by the Non-Aligned Security Council member-countries, contained resolute condemnation of the Republic of South Africa for "premeditated, unprovoked and incessant acts of aggression against the people and the territory of Angola," and the use of the illegally-occupied Namibia for the purpose.

The Security Council was proposed to demand "immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all South African troops from the territory of the Angolan People's Republic" and call upon all UN member-states to render material aid to Angola.

The United States' complicity with the racists' criminal policy was strongly criticized in the course of the discussion. Outlining the essence of American declarations on "neutrality" in the conflict in the south of Africa, Uganda's permanent representative at the United Nations Okot Olara Otumo emphasized that neutrality in this case signifies support for the apartheid system.

Pretoria's actions are backed by U.S. connivance, said Mozambique's representative Jose Carlos Lobo. The American delegate's refusal to denounce the racists signifies that the United States supports South Africa's policy.

The USSR's representative, Richard Ovinnikov, noted that the United States' vote against the draft resolution of the non-aligned countries should be considered in the content of its "new regional strategy" towards the south of Africa.

The consequences of this U.S. "new strategy" might be really ominous, stressed the Soviet representative. "The new strategy" is indeed an attempt to eliminate the basic resolutions of the United Nations--the Security Council and the General Assembly--on south of Africa, to turn back the history of decolonisation in the region, to impose upon independent Africa its order in the African Continent.

The veto, used by the United States today, is directed against the principles of the UN Charter, against norms of international law and against peoples of the south of Africa, said Angola's representative Elisio de Figueiredo. It is exactly the United States which renders Pretoria massive aid which enables it to perpetrate the aggression.

The South African racists' incursion is continuing. A part of Angola remains occupied, said Elisio de Figueiredo.

CUBA'S MALMIERCA STOPS IN MOSCOW ON WAY TO SFRY

PM010819 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Aug 81 p 4

[Text] TASS--I. Malmierca Peoli, member of the Cuban Communist party Central Committee and Cuban foreign minister, stopped over in Moscow 25-26 August on his way to the SFRY on an official visit. On 26 August G.M. Korniyenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR first deputy foreign minister, held a luncheon in I. Malmierca's honor. I. Malmierca left Moscow the same day.

GRENADA LEADER CITES U.S. HOSTILITY, USSR SUPPORT

PM271211 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Aug 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Special correspondent Yevgeniy Bay report: "Dawn Over Grenada"]

[Excerpts] St. Georges and Havana--The state of Grenada, whose population totals 111,000, is located on a few islands with a total area of 344 square kilometers. The official language is English. Because of its rich natural life, fertile soil and favorable climate, the country is rightly called the pearl of the Caribbean. For many years, however, it was in the grip of poverty and backwardness. Not until 1974 did Grenada received formal independence from the British crown. But this did not bring it great changes. The former colonialists and their American patrons installed the madcap dictator Eric Gairy as prime minister. he turned the country into a real concentration camp--shooting and torture and the murder of political opponents became everyday phenomena. And the premier had some choice friends: Pinochet, the head of the Chilean junta; Duvalier, the Haitian tyrant; and the leaders of the reactionary regimes of South Africa and South Korea.

His rule came to an end 2 years ago. At dawn on 13 March 1979 a group of patriots headed by 35-year-old lawyer Maurice Bishop attacked the [words indistinct] army barracks not far from the capital. The attackers seized the radio station and broadcast an appeal to the people. Then crowds of thousands of armed young people filled the capital's narrow streets. They seized Fort Georges and occupied the prime minister's residence and the telegraph office. In a few minutes a report on the overthrow of the Gairy regime was being broadcast.

The difference between yesterday's darkness and today's hopeful light is clear to the Grenadians. Of course, there are still many difficulties inherited from the past. And today there is also the overt hostility of U.S. imperialism, which is irritated by Granada's independent policy. The former dictator Gairy has also found refuge under the roof of his American patrons. On U.S. territory he is knocking together an army of mercenaries possessed by the dream of returning to Grenada. He is supported by influential forces in the Washington administration who do not like the country's anti-imperialist course, its strengthening role in the Nonalignment Movement, its solidarity with the peoples' struggle for liberation and its strengthening ties with the Soviet Union, Cuba and other socialist countries.

Prime Minister Maurice Bishop told me of the hostile campaign against Grenada.

"U.S. imperialist circles nurture plans aimed at isolating the Grenadian revolution, destabilizing the situation in Grenada and overthrowing the people's power," he said. "The bourgeois press constantly carries reports filled with lies and inventions about the country's present policy. For instance, we are accused of engaging in subversive activity in the Caribbean region, and it is asserted that the future international airport we are constructing is intended for Soviet military planes. All these fabrications, which have nothing in common with reality, are only intended to mask the United States' own aggressive designs."

Alongside the loud propaganda campaign, M. Bishop went on, the present U.S. administration is adopting measures to weaken our revolution's positions economically and politically. We recently found out, for instance, that approximately half of the U.S. travel agencies, under pressure from the State Department, refuse to serve people wanting to visit Grenada. Imperialism is trying to halt the influx of tourists to our country and thereby hit our economy. Added to this is the direct support for Grenadian counterrevolutionaries who seek to eliminate Grenada's leaders. Over the 2 years we have exposed a number of plots to overthrow the people's government in the country. These facts show who is really the patron of the international terrorism which they are so fond of talking about in Washington.

The prime minister places an extremely high value on the friendly relations which now link Grenada with the socialist countries, including the Soviet Union.

"We have very warm relations with the USSR," Prime Minister M. Bishop stated. "Your country marches in the vanguard of the struggle for peace, security, for relaxation of international tension and social progress--the struggle to enable every people to have the right to independent development."

BREZHNEV, PERUVIAN PRESIDENT EXCHANGE GREETINGS

LD271918 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry a telegram conveying cordial greetings to the friendly Peruvian people and wishes for their well-being and prosperity in connection with Peruvian national day, the 160th anniversary of the proclamation of its independence. In a telegram of reply, the president of Peru expressed sincere gratitude to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev for his greetings.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES DEPARTING ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR

LD271118 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1950 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has received in the Kremlin the ambassador of the Argentine Republic to the USSR, Bravo, in connection with this imminent departure for home. Talks were held, which took place in a friendly atmosphere.

ACADEMICIAN BUNICH ON WAGE, INCENTIVE STRUCTURE

PM280940 Moscow TRUD in Russian 14 Aug 81 p 2

[Article by P. Bunich, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and chairman of the all-union council of scientific and technical societies committee on management problems: "Wages and Incentives"]

[Text] Whoever wants to live better must work more and better. This is an axiom. Yet we still have categories of people who work in a slipshod manner and then receive the same as highly skilled, conscientious specialists. It is very difficult to find fault with them; they do not shirk, they are not late, they are at work all the time.

One of the reasons for this paradox is that there are serious defects in the machinery of material incentives (wages, bonuses, increments). The most widespread of these defects is wage leveling, when people are paid a comparatively identical wage for different degrees of intensive labor.

A certain wage leveling "methodology" can even be observed. Its essence is that at times a low wage increase is planned for those collectives which increase labor productivity, while at times various ways to increase wages are found for those enterprises where productivity increases slowly or is indeed falling. Thus in January-June 1980 labor productivity in the Elektroluch association increased 14.3 percent while wages only increased 2.8 percent. At the same time, at the Amur illumination engineering plant, which allowed a 4.6-percent drop in labor productivity, wages increased 6.3 percent.

Another example: At the Zyryanovskaya mine in the Kuzbass every worker extracts an average of 150 tons of coal per shift, while at the Nagornaya mine in similar natural and economic conditions the figure is 110 tons. But the miners receive the same pay.

There are also forms of wage leveling such as the issuing of job orders up to an identical wage ceiling, pursuit of an insignificant overfulfillment of output norms and so forth. Discrepancies arise: We urge people to work better, to be sharp witted and display inventiveness and to increase their skill, but there is no material incentive for this at all.

If wages are automatically guaranteed and are not subordinate to the work's final indicators, this hinders the growth of labor productivity, leads to cumbersome management structures and increases staffing. A great number of positions have appeared in which quite good money is received for comparatively simple work. For example, we now have consultants instead of secretaries, cadre and supply engineers instead of inspectors, and chiefs of vegetable storage shops.

Aside from its correct organization, the incentive force of remuneration also depends on a number of other factors, primarily on personal wages and prices. Wages can be low or high, but with excessively inflated prices which are unattainable for the mass of consumers, they become a weak incentive. But if the distribution of the national income ensures adequate remuneration taking price levels into account, then wages play an important role.

How for example can new goods be sold which do not yet have a good reputation and which people are only just weighing up? In my view, the initial prices can be at the level of previous similar goods or a little higher. When the consumer feels the advantages of the new article the demand for it will begin to grow. At this stage it is possible to increase the price, which compensates for the financial expenditure of the initial period. Such flexible control with the aid of prices is a very, very difficult matter. But it would be worth testing it in practice.

Further, goods act as an incentive when there is a wide range of them and they are of high quality. Yet a shortage of certain goods can unfortunately, still be observed.

This is shown by the various manifestations of short supply, to which can be added the growth in savings bank deposits. These deposits are evidence that people have money but nowhere to spend it. But when the necessary purchases can be made with the money earned, then we have a balance between commodity circulation and wages. Then the opportunities for material labor incentives are expanded. The solution of this task will be promoted by the just adopted CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions "On Measures To Increase the Production of Essential Commodities in 1981-85 and To Satisfy More Fully the Population's Demand for These Commodities" and "On Increasing the Production of Commodities in Popular Demand and Improving Their Quality and Range in 1981-85."

At the 26th CPSU Congress it was said: "Any kind of wage leveling and instances of supplementing [nachisleniye] wages merely for attendance at work and not for actual results, and of handing out undeserved bonuses--all this has an extremely harmful effect both on production indicators and psychologically.... Conscientious workers must be encouraged in every possible way, and slackers and shoddy workers must not be left any loophole for a good life in return for good-for-nothing work...."

In my opinion, the way out is for work to be assessed according to the level of the final indicators. Whoever makes more parts, let us say, and ensures the best quality is the most productive worker. A person must be given the opportunity to fully realize his creative potential and his initiative must not be fettered.

In 1974 the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems and the AUCCTU adopted a joint resolution "On Intensifying Material Interest in Work According to the Technically Substantiated Norms of Output, Time and Service." It said that additional pay is fixed for workers who have revised the norms on their own initiative.

A good initiative. True, there is one "but." The thing is that savings on the wage fund are included in the overall profits of the enterprise. Therefore it is, so to speak, dissolved in the whole profit. I think that savings on wages from the voluntary increasing of output norms must be considered separately and must be spent strictly for purposes of encouraging highly efficient labor.

The party and government decisions on improving the economic machinery point toward further active use of remuneration as an economic incentive. The "Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990" contain a direct instruction on the need to intensify the dependence of wages on the end results of the work of the collective and of every worker and to increase their incentive role in boosting labor productivity, improving output quality and economizing on all types of resources. The task is posed of ensuring the closer dependence of bonuses on the labor contribution.

At present the calculation of wages is being linked with the net output indicator. For example, the mine which produces more coal with the least expenditure of resources creates more net output and receives a comparatively higher wage fund than the mine which provides less coal and expends excessive production capital. That is, the pay will be fixed not by the norms of finished output [vyrabotka], which are sometimes depressed, and not by staffs, which are overstated at times, but by final net output.

Today already the wages at enterprises of the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, the Ministry of Power Machine Building, the Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances and other ministries (22 in all) are fixed per ruble of normative net output. The wages in 18 ministries, including the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems, the Ministry of Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry and the Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry are normed at R1 per total output volume.

In 1952, after the introduction of the new wholesale prices and the calculation of the corresponding sector normatives for new output, the changeover will basically have been implemented for the processing industry as a whole.

With this approach, whoever works better will also receive more. Strict regulation of pay will give way to the differentiation of incomes according to labor indicators. As a result there will be increased economic incentive for people to introduce new equipment, increase their skills and attain their goals through skill rather than number.

Of course, the introduction of unified remuneration normatives is a complex task. With old equipment low output norms are inevitable. Therefore certain enterprises may appear guilty when innocent. Clearly, they must be given time to achieve the average indicators. It is impossible to do without such transitional measures. But it is one thing to gradually advance toward a goal and another to maintain the "status quo."

In striving for high achievements the collectives will try to find materials and subassemblies beforehand and train cadres on time. The very desire for a high standard of work will create interest in stepped-up plans. For very often hitherto the mere fulfillment of a plan is assessed irrespective of its intensity. The very principle of incentive for fulfilling any plan internally undermines its "tightness." An appraisal on results, which at first view weakens the plan, in actual fact strengthens it.

The conclusion. The chief measure of labor and of the reward for it must be net output. A person's wages and his living standard will directly depend on the quality and quantity of this output. Whatever a person puts into the collective labor, such is the return he will receive. The July (1979) CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on improving the economic machinery created a reliable foundation for putting these principles into effect.

ECONOMICAL TECHNIQUES URGED IN MINING INDUSTRY

PM270816 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 19 August published on page 2 a 2,200-word article by Doctor of Technical Sciences V. Arens and Engineer G. Krylov under the heading: "Safeguarding Raw Material and Energy, the Economy Must Be Economical." Noting that productivity has fallen and costs have risen in the mining industry, the article sees the solution in "radically transforming the technology of mineral extraction, using not simply new machinery and mechanisms but n[illegible] principles." "The opinion exists," the authors continue, "that there is a general shortage of raw material. However, if we proceed from stocks of elements, there should be no shortage now or in the foreseeable future. There is only a shortage of technological solutions. Mankind has already frequently scaled similar peaks."

The article goes on to outline the sphere of application of a new mining procedure, geotechnology, which consists in "converting solid minerals into a mobile state--into a gas, molten mass, solution or hydraulic fluid--and carrying out thermal, mass exchange, chemical and hydrodynamic processes." Noting that coal resources "greatly exceed stocks of oil and gas," the authors state that research in this direction must be continued to retain the Soviet Union's lead in the underground gasification of coal. Geotechnical scientists, they say, are faced with financial and organizational as well as purely technical difficulties, while the introduction of new methods is being delayed. "Large-scale research is needed into the most complex comprehensive processes taking place in the subterranean depths in extracting minerals by a geotechnical method. This, they claim, requires coordination of work among ministries and departments and more attention from the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and the USSR Gosplan. "The introduction of resource-saving technologies will make it possible to increase labor productivity and return on investment and make more rational use of natural resources," the article says, concluding that "The solution of geotechnological pro[illegible]ms is the key which will open up new resources in the depths of the Earth.

GEOLOGY MINISTER VIEWS EXTRACTION, MINING INDUSTRY

WA310215 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Aug 81 p 2

[Article by Ministry of Geology Ye. Kozlovskiy: "The Geological Potential"--first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] A powerful mineral and raw materials base has been surveyed in our country and its availability has insured the accelerated development of the mining and extracting sectors of industry. At the same time, analysis shows that demand for the most important kinds of raw materials will increase. It is essential to make timely preparations for this. And so, even now, in the eighties, the target has been set--to create the base from which we shall spring into the next century.

Growing demand for commercial minerals is setting for geologists the task of reinforcing prospecting work in every possible way. Along with preparation of new raw materials bases, it is necessary also to make up for the loss resulting from exhausted deposits. A number of complex tasks connected with the creation of bases for the production of mineral fertilizers in the eastern regions must be resolved, and the reserves of energy-intensive raw materials in Siberia enlarged. In the main directions for the economic and social development of the country the task is set of insuring the accelerated development of work connected with the geological study of the earth's interior. During the 11th 5-Year Plan it is intended to complete in full the geological survey of all the territory of the USSR on the medium scale, and to increase exploration on the large scale. Provision has also been made for reinforcing the comprehensive study of the earth's crust using deep boreholes and geophysical methods.

The precondition for the resolution of all the national economic tasks set at the 26th CPSU Congress is the development of heavy industry and its base sectors, primarily the fuel and energy sector. Note was made of the need to reduce the proportion of oil used as fuel, replacing it with gas and coal, to develop nuclear power and hydropower more rapidly, and to continue the search for fundamentally new sources of energy. In this connection, the significance of Siberian gas is growing sharply. The extraction of gas and oil in West Siberia and its shipment to the European part of the country is a most important element in the energy program for the 11th 5-Year Plan. Work is now in progress on the question of producing synthetic liquid fuel on the basis of the coal in the Kansko-Achinsk basin.

The search for oil and gas is being intensified not only in West and East Siberia but also in the Prikaspiiskiy Depression and Uzbekistan and Turkmeniya. Special significance attaches to the further development of geological prospecting work in West Siberia. The high concentration of resources and the clustering of surveyed reserves in large deposits have been the reason for their development at unprecedented rates. Less than 15 years ago this region was transformed into the country's main base for oil recovery. By the end of the 11th 5-Year Plan the recovery of oil and condensate will make up more than 60 percent of total extraction in the USSR. Many complex problems will be resolved in order to improve the effectiveness of work in West Siberia. As well as prospecting and surveying traditional deposits, an evaluation will have to be made of the prospects of new types of oil and gas finds and an assessment made of the possibility of recovering oil from fields with complex structures. In East Siberia improvements in the complex of geophysical and geochemical work will assume great significance. In order to implement programs for the growth in surveyed oil and gas reserves it is planned to increase the volume of deep boring by a factor of 1.5, while in West Siberia it will be doubled. In itself this will present a most complex problem that cannot be solved without the intensification of geological survey work and improved labor productivity.

The intended growth in the proportion of coal in the energy balance gives geologists the task of increasing surveyed reserves of coal, primarily in the most promising regions of Siberia, the Far East and Kazakhstan. Reserves of coking coal and energy coals suitable for open-cast working will grow substantially in the Kuzbass. In the Kansko-Achinsk basin, whose development has been a major energy problem, it is intended to prepare reserves of surveyed sectors at accelerated rates for the construction of superpowered open-cast mines and to do research on raw materials to obtain products for chemical reprocessing. In the South Yakutiya basin, whose development has become possible in connection with the construction of the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad, a major base is being rapidly set up to develop the coking coals; the base has the capacity to supply demand from future metallurgical centers in the east of the country.

Demand for fuel and energy in the European part of the country must be satisfied mainly through deliveries from Siberia, Kazakhstan and Central Asia. In this connection prospecting and survey work is being boosted in the search for oil and gas deposits in Timano-Pechora province and the Uralo-Povolzhye, for coal in the Donbass, the Pechora basin and the Urals, and for oil shale in Povolzhye and the Northwest.

There is yet another important task for the geologists--the expansion of the raw materials base for the production of mineral fertilizers. In order to solve the production problem, great significance is being attached to increasing the surveyed reserves of phosphorites, apatites and potash salts. This is why we have to survey deposits in short order not only in the European part but also in Siberia, the Far East and Central Asia.

In the future we shall build up the raw materials reserves for ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, the chemical industry and the construction industry. It is intended to increase the surveyed reserves of iron ores for existing metallurgical enterprises in the regions of the Krivbass, the Kursk Magnetic Anomaly, the Urals, Siberia and Kazakhstan. In the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad zone, raw materials preparations will continue for the Charo-Tokkinsk and Yuzhno-Aldansk regions. Geologists have been called upon to pursue the search for deposits of aluminum, copper, lead, zinc and tin more actively.

The ground beneath our country contains considerable potential reserves of mineral raw materials. However, finding new deposits is becoming increasingly complex. There must, therefore, be a sharp increase in the volume of geological survey work, the depth of the surveys and the prospecting for deposits, and it should be concentrated in the main directions. One essential condition for improving the effectiveness of the work carried out is the preferential development of basic and applied scientific research, improvements in surveying and prospecting methods and the economic assessment of deposits, and the extensive use of geophysical, geochemical, aerial and space equipment. The existing practice of coordinating the work of the Ministry of Geology and the USSR Academy of Sciences is being further developed in order to solve successfully the tasks of developing work on the geological study of the country and increasing mineral and raw materials reserves.

The Ministry of Geology has in the main completed implementation of measures envisaged in the general scheme for the management of the sector and has gained definite experience. Now the main thing is by using this experience to enhance the work efficiency of the associations. In recent years the production potential of the sector has increased substantially. However, the need to intensify geological production will always remain central. One of the chief conditions for the successful resolution of these problems is to strengthen the effect of the economic mechanism on increasing production efficiency. Much work has been done in the sector to improve planning and the economic indicators for the activity of the organizations, create a system of scientifically substantiated normatives, reinforce cost accounting at all management levels and improve economic incentive. And still it must be recognized that the new mechanism is not being introduced with sufficient energy everywhere or operating smoothly. At all levels of management it is expedient to overcome more boldly the psychological barriers and attachment to the old ways, and to introduce the principles of the new management mechanism more actively.

Our sector has set the goal of more rapidly retooling the geological organizations with highly efficient equipment, up-to-date apparatus and means of transportation. Increasing attention is being given to improving work and everyday conditions for survey personnel.

In recent years much has been done to develop open-cast deposits, which are of great significance for the development of the country's production forces. We recall, for example, the unprecedented rates of the assault on West Siberia and the rapid development of the Norilsk mining and industrial region. At the same time, many surveyed deposits, among which there are many with major reserves of good quality ores, are not developed for a long time. In our opinion, when drawing up the general scheme for the siting of production forces it is important to review the strategy for including in industrial development the surveyed mineral reserves and setting time limits for the construction of mining and extracting and processing enterprises. Here, the time periods should be determined taking into account the formation of territorial-production complexes.

At 26th CPSU Congress much attention was given to questions concerning the economical use of material resources; mineral resources should be included in this. Their rational utilization is predetermined by the complexity of the geological study of the deposits. In line with this, in recent years the surveying of deposits has been carried out taking into account the determination and calculation of both primary and secondary components. The scientific research institutes of the Ministry of Geology and sector ministries are creating new methods for recovering secondary minerals and are developing highly efficient waste-free technologies for enriching and processing raw materials. This will not only eliminate waste at the enterprises but will also create conditions for better environmental protection.

The leading enterprises of the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy--the Ust-Kamenogosrk, Norilsk, Balkhashskiy and other combines--have begun to make more comprehensive use of mineral resources. In the Krivoy Rog basin the problem of utilizing oxidized iron quartzites has been solved, and this has substantially extended the raw materials base for ferrous metallurgy. At many enterprises stripping rock is being used as construction material.

The effectiveness and comprehensiveness in the use of mineral raw materials, however, does not always meet today's requirements. Large losses are still allowed in the recovery and processing of minerals. Secondary components in oil and gas, such as ethane, propane, butane and gas condensate, are being recovered in insufficient quantities. When iron ores are processed, copper, cobalt and vanadium are often lost. Unsatisfactory use is made of copper pyrite ores in the Urals. Only sulfur is recovered from the pyrite concentrate of these ores, while the so-called pyrite cinder that contains gold, silver, copper and iron, is dumped. Although in recent years raw materials losses have been reduced through the extension of open-cast recovery methods, they are still great at many enterprises.

For many minerals, the losses in enriching and processing are considerable. Reducing these levels through the introduction of progressive enriching systems constitutes a substantial reserve in retaining the riches from under the ground. The writing-off of surveyed reserves of minerals carried out by the mining and extracting ministries is causing considerable harm to the mineral and raw materials base. This is being done in accordance with existing legal provisions, but also frequently in violation of them. The permitted sizes of reserve write-offs as confirmed by the USSR State Committee for Stockpiling Useful Minerals are unjustifiably great. In our opinion, they should be reviewed with a view to considerable reductions. The growing demand for mineral raw materials should be satisfied not only through the commissioning of new projects but also through the more profound, complete and rational use of developed deposits. It is for this that our party has called.

RETRAINING OF WORKERS REPLACED BY TECHNOLOGY

LD290120 Moscow TASS in English 2101 GMT 28 Aug 81

["Technical Progress in the Interests of Workers"]

[Text] Donetsk, 28 Aug, TASS--Forty heavy press workers in the heavy-engineering plant in the city of Zhdanov (the Ukraine) have temporarily changed their work places for training because of the introduction of robots. The installation of electronic manipulators at the section of powerful presses has made it possible to eliminate monotonous operations for two teams of workers. All of them have willingly accepted the invitation of the administration to retrain at courses operating at the enterprise.

Over the whole period of training each worker draws his previous wages. Account has also been taken of the wishes of the former press tool operators. Some of them have opted for the occupations of turners and milling machine operators, others decided to become foremen in equipment repair while still others decided to get retrained to be able to operate machines with digital computer control. All these specialists are not only more prestigious but also better paid.

The number of those wishing to change their occupations is growing. Under a collective agreement concluded between the administration and the engineering trade union committee, a program is being successfully implemented at the plant, whose aim is to cut the share of manual labour, to reduce the share of heavy and labour intensive operations. Over the last five years, all the basic technological processes have been mechanized and automated in the foundry, forging, and mechanical shops. This made it possible to release over 500 workers. Having obtained new specialists at the expense of the enterprise all of them are now working at other sections of production.

The course toward a broad introduction of the latest achievements of the scientific and technological progress, proclaimed by the 26th CPSU Congress, has been followed by all the industrial enterprises of the Donetsk region. Each year the introduction of new equipment and technologies saves at labour-intensive operations the work of up to 12-15 thousand people who are then retrained.

RSFSR COLLEGIUM DISCUSSES CONSUMER SERVICES

LD272120 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] The Collegium of the RSFSR Ministry of Consumer Services discussed questions concerning the development of consumer services in the 11th 5-Year Plan period today. It noted that it is planned to increase the volume of consumer services by almost 50 percent. Much attention is being devoted to the high rates of growth of services in rural localities and to the intensified development of services in the eastern parts of the country. The industry is now experiencing an important period in its development.

Fewer and fewer small service facilities are left while major specialised associations are being increasingly organized. Service staff daily fulfull 11 million orders from citizens. Hundreds of studios, workshops and enterprises have received the most up-to-date equipment. Services for the working people of the Non-Chernozem Zone and the regions of Siberia and the Far East are developing at a very rapid rate. On the construction route of the BAM Railway and in Tyumenskaya and Tomskaya Oblasts the network of consumer services enterprises will double in size.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 31 AUG

LD010417 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 31 August. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

The first 100,000 tons of grain have been sent to the state in Kurganskaya Oblast. (0000 GMT)

A million tons of grain has been gathered from Uzbekistan's cornfields. The republic has pledged 1.5 million tons of corn this year. (0204 GMT)

Potato lifting has begun in Belorussia. Most farms are getting 150-200 quintals per hectare. In Kazakhstan, cutting of grain is underway on the 17th million hectare. Grains have been threshed from 13 million hectares. In Tadzhikistan preparations for the cotton harvest are basically complete. A total of 450,000 tons of cotton is to be gathered by machine; this is almost half the crop. The pledge is to procure 915,000 tons of cotton. Threshing of grain crops has been completed on the first million hectares in Omskaya Oblast. This is nearly half the grain acreage. (0400 GMT)

Ukrainian farmers have begun mass sowing of winter crops; they will occupy 10 million hectares in the republic. (0800 GMT)

Harvesting of corn for seed has begun in Moldavia. Mass lifting of potatoes has begun in many of the country's farms. In Chernigovskaya Oblast many farms are obtaining 150-180 quintals per hectare. (1000 GMT)

High rates of cereal crop harvesting are being achieved by agricultural workers in Kazakhstan. To date half the area under such crops--25 million hectares--has been cut. (1100 GMT)

RSFSR PAPER ON GRAIN HARVEST, PROCUREMENT PROGRESS

PM271158 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 20 Aug 81 p 1

[I. Nivin Agricultural Review: "Treating the Harvest With Care"]

[Excerpt] According to data from the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration, the following work was completed on RSFSR fields by 17 August.

Grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been cut on 42.6 million hectares, or 58.9 percent of the sown area. The grain had been threshed on 38.3 million hectares.

Winter crops had been sown on 3.8 million hectares, or 19 percent of the allotted area. The ground had been prepared for winter crops on 17.2 million hectares.

Fall plowing had been performed on 7.3 million hectares, or 10.9 percent of the plan.

In recent days there has been rainfall in a number of areas of the Non-Chernozem Zone and in the Urals. This is good for the next harvest but an obvious hindrance to the present one. However, the graingrowers on many farms have not been nonplussed by this changed situation and are increasing the pace of the harvest. With every passing week the harvesting production process in Bryanskaya, Ivanovskaya and Kostromskaya Oblasts is operating more efficiently. Here increasingly frequent use is being made of the effective device of maneuvering equipment. Shifting combines around enables enforced idle time to be avoided and hence prevents grain losses. The editorial board is receiving many reports about the selfless work of machine operators and whole harvesting and transport complexes which continue, despite poor weather, to overfulfill the norms by 150-200 percent while maintaining excellent work quality.

The harvesting in the Urals is becoming increasingly intense. Recently they have begun harvesting grain in the eastern regions of Orenburgskaya Oblast. The harvest rhythm is intensifying in Siberia. Indeed, in the RSFSR as a whole the pace of mowing and threshing work has increased in the past week. Summer is drawing to a close, and now the intensify of the fieldwork must under no circumstances be relaxed, and the fullest use must be made of time and of the capacities of harvesting units. The most important task of rural workers is to harvest all the crops on time without losses and preserve them intact.

At present 53 krays, oblasts and autonomous republics are procuring grain. The farmers of Stavropolskiy Kray are still actively selling grain to the state; over 2.4 million tons has been received from them. The farmers of Krasnodarskiy Kray have over 3 million tons to their credit. Amurskaya and Orenburgskaya Oblasts are treating grain procurement very responsibly. The flow of grain from the farms to the grain reception enterprises has intensified in Bryanskaya and Tulskaya Oblasts.

However, a number of places are still delaying their shipments to the granaries. The quality of the threshed grain is in jeopardy on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Saratovskaya Oblast. Much grain has accumulated on the threshing floors there, and only one-eight of what has been threshed has been sold. An intolerably large gap between harvesting and procuring grain can be observed today in Kurskaya, Kuybyshevskaya and Lipetskaya Oblasts.

Our paper has already written about the low pace of pulse crop sales. Unfortunately some farms are still deferring the dispatch of peas to grain reception centers and elevators. The Lermontovskiy Sovkhoz, Belinskiy Rayon, Penzenskaya Oblast has gathered 1,135 tons of peas this year, which is more than the amount projected by the plan, but not a single quintal has yet been sold to the state. Violations of procurement discipline must receive strict party evaluation.

GORBACHEV, KISELEV TOUR FARMS IN BELORUSSIA

PM271442 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 18 Aug 81 p 1

[BELTA report: "Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's Stay in the Republic"]

[Text] M.S. Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived in Belorussia yesterday, 17 August.

Comrade M.S. Gorbachev was met at Minsk Airport by T. Ya. Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee; I. Ye. Polyakov, chairman of the Belorussian Supreme Soviet Presidium; A.N. Aksenov, chairman of the Belorussian Council of Ministers; members and candidate members of the Belorussian CP Central Committee Bureau V.A. Gvozdev, N.I. Dementey, Ye. F. Ivanovskiy, Yu. B. Kolokolov, A.T. Kuzmin, M.I.Lagir, V.A. Mikulich, V.F. Mitskevich, N.N. Polozov, N.L. Snezhkova and V.P. Shaplyko; and other party and soviet executives.

On the same day Comrades M.S. Gorbachev and T. Ya. Kiselev and also I. Ye. Polyakov and A.N. Aksenov visited the Selyuty Sovkhoz named for the 50th anniversary of the USSR in Vitebskiy Rayon, and the Rassvet Kolkhoz named for K.P. Orlovskiy, in Kirovskiy Rayon. They familiarized themselves with the labor collectives' life and talked with workers and kolkhoz members, farm leaders and specialists and leading party and soviet workers on urgent questions of practical work in agricultural production arising from the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

In the conversations, the main attention was devoted to the fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges for the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan for the production and sale of grain, potatoes, milk and meat, vegetables and other products, fodder procurement, the intensification of livestock raising, the improvement of product quality and reduction of losses, the growth of efficiency in kolkhoz and sovkhoz production, and also the improvement of organizational and ideological education work in the countryside.

There are dozens of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Vitebskaya Oblast which obtain stable yields of agricultural crops every year and increase the production of livestock products. Among such farms is the Selyuty Sovkhoz named for the 50th anniversary of the USSR. Every year this collective supplies about 5,500 tons of milk to city dwellers. Here milk production per 100 hectares of agricultural land now exceeds 1,200 quintals. The guarantee of high indicators is the firm fodder base. The sovkhoz is constantly seeking out reserves for increasing fodder production. A food waste processing complex has been constructed. It annually provides at least 3,000 tons of dried fodder.

Comrade M.S. Gorbachev familiarized himself with the organization of milk and fodder production. The farm's party committee and management have elaborated and are implementing measures aimed at overcoming the fall which has been allowed to occur in the level of milk production and procurements of produce. At present the farm workers' special concern is to improve the standard of arable farming, increase fodder production and improve the quality of fodder.

Experimental sectors of intensive types of grasses which ensure a harvest of 1,000 or more quintals of gree matter per hectare form a kind of laboratory for the introduction of high yield crops into production.

This year the sovkhoz collective has set itself the task of creating an 18-month fodder stock. This is being successfully fulfilled.

The main task for rural workers, as was noted during the talk at the sovkhoz, must be concern for return on resources invested in agriculture. Priority significance is today attached to the resolution of social questions, the establishment and correct distribution of cadres and the improvement of management methods. More attention must be devoted to laggard farms and everything possible must be done to bring their economies up to the level of the leading kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The best farms can and must act as patrons for weaker ones. More attention must be devoted to speeding up the construction of farm roads.

On the Rassvet Kolkhoz named for K.P. Orlovskiy in Kirovskiy Rayon, M.S. Gorbachev familiarized himself with the farm and with construction and the museum. In a talk held at the farm office, there was discussion of the further intensification of production, first and foremost livestock raising, the successful completion of the current agricultural year, the effective utilization of leading experience and urgent tasks to resolve questions of social building in the countryside.

More Farm Tours

PM280844 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 19 Aug 81 p 1

[BELTA report: "Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's Stay in the Republic"]

[Excerpts] Yesterday, 18 August, Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who is visiting the republic, visited the Parakhonskiy Sovkhoz and the Osnezhitskiy Kolkhoz in Pinskiy Rayon, Brestskaya Oblast, and also the Rassvet Kolkhoz in Slonimskiy Rayon, Grodnenskaya Oblast. He was accompanied by T.Ya. Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, A.N. Aksenov, chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers, and N.I. Dementey, secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee.

Acquainting himself with the level and problems of agricultural production development and talking with rural workers and leading workers in rayon and oblast party and soviet organs, M.S. Gorbachev made a number of important observations and recommendations connected with ensuring the successful completion of the current agricultural year, further intensifying production and the solving urgent tasks in the countryside in the light of the demands of the 26th CPSU Congress and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions.

Comrade M.S. Gorbachev looked over the large livestock raising complex on Parakhonskiy Sovkhoz, the central farmstead and the land reclamation system in the Bobr River floodplain. In conversations with workers, specialists and farm leaders he inquired about the farmers' and stockraisers' working and living conditions. There was mention of the need to increase the return on funds invested in land reclamation and to expand production areas in livestock raising by constructing lightweight buildings, yards and sheds. It was stressed that this will facilitate a rapid increase in the number of livestock at less expense and make it possible to halt the recent fall in the production level and to achieve new and higher targets.

At the sovkhoz house of culture Comrade M.S. Gorbachev met with the leaders of party and soviet organs in Brestskaya Oblast and specialists of land reclamation organizations under the Main Administration for Land Reclamation and Water Resources Construction in the Polesye. They discussed questions pertaining to the modernization and construction of new reclamation systems and the expansion of reclamation organizations' material and technical base. Much attention was devoted to problems of intensification of agricultural production, reorganization of villages, development of personal subsidiary plots and the creation of an established cadre force in the countryside. It was stressed that kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Belorussian Polesye have great opportunities and reserves for building up agricultural production and, above all, livestock raising and these opportunities must be better and more fully utilized.

At the Osnezhitskiy Kolkhoz Comrade M.S. Gorbachev familiarized himself with the practice of intensive farming and livestock raising.

Comrade M.S. Gorbachev made a positive assessment of the activity of the kolkhoz party organization and administration aimed at constantly raising the production level on the farm and its profitability and at solving rural workers' social problems.

The Rassvet Kolkhoz in Slonimskiy Rayon specializes in fattening cattle and in milk production.

In conversation with kolkhoz members and farm specialists and also with leaders of party and soviet organs in Grodnenskaya Oblast Comrade M.S. Gorbachev stressed the need to raise more quickly the economic level of farms operating in identical conditions and to bring the backward kolkhozes and sovkhozes up to the level of the others by introducing leading management methods and tackling more actively and vigorously current and long-term problems of increasing production and sales of agricultural products.

Meeting on Farm Equipment

PM280744 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 20 Aug 81 p 1

[BELTA report: "Reliable and Highly Productive Equipment for Fodder Production"]

[Excerpts] On 19 August Gomel was the venue for a meeting of the republic's party economic aktiv which examined practical measures to complete the building of installations and commissioning of capacities and ensure the production of fodder harvesting machines at the Gomselmash production association in 1981-85. The attention of the aktiv meeting participants was focused on implementing the 26th party congress decisions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's guidelines for further strengthening the material and technical base of the countryside.

T.Y. Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, opened the meeting with a short introductory speech.

There were reports by K.N. Belyak, USSR minister of machine building for animal husbandry and fodder production, and by A.M. Tokarev, USSR minister of industrial construction.

M.S. Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered a speech at the aktiv meeting.

The following took part in the work of the party economic aktiv meeting: I.Ye. Polyakov, chairman of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; A.N. Aksenov, chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers; I.I. Sakhnyuk, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agricultural Machine Building Department; V.K. Onisovets, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture Department; L.I. Khitrun, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture; N.N. Slyunkov, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan; V. Sentyushkin, chief of a sector of the CPSU Central Committee Construction Department; I.I. Gladkiy, AUCCTU secretary; A.V. Zhuganov, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; and members of the Belorussian CP Central Committee Bureau.

Gorbachev Address

PM280845 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 20 Aug 81 p 1

[BELTA report: "Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's Stay in the Republic"]

[Text] On 19 August M.S. Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was in Gomelskaya Oblast. With him were T.Ya. Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee; I.Ye. Polyakov, chairman of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and A.N. Aksenov, chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers.

Comrade M.S. Gorbachev took part in the work of a republic party-economic aktiv meeting and visited the Gomelkommash plant, where he familiarized himself with progress in constructing and assimilating new capacities for this enterprise and organizing production of the KSK-100 fodder harvesting combine. In the enterprise shops he talked with workers, leaders and specialists and asked about their working and living conditions.

The same day Comrade M.S. Gorbachev conducted a conversation with leading workers of republic and oblast party, soviet and agricultural organs and also with secretaries of Gomelskaya Oblast Belorussian gorkoms and raykoms.

During this converstaion a position assessment was made on the whole of the activity of Belorussian party organizations in implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions and recommendations on questions of further developing agriculture and other sectors of the agroindustrial complex.

At the same time it was noted that the growth rate for the output of agricultural produce is currently insufficient and has dropped in terms of a number of indicators. One reason for this phenomenon is the problems in recent years as a result of unsatisfactory weather conditions. However, the chief thing is not the weather. In every oblast and rayon there are farms which in any climatic conditions obtain good harvests, achieve good indicators in the development of stockraising and fulfill and overfulfill the plans for the production and sale to the state of produce. There are also rayons where a stable increase in the level of the economy of kolkhozes and sovkhozes is ensured.

Thus, life is rich in cogent examples of how to overcome difficulties and ensure success under any conditions and in any situation. Hence the need for careful study, generalization and--the main thing--the introduction everywhere of leading experience in land management and improvement of organizational and political education work.

In this connection M.S. Gorbachev dwelt on some questions of work with cadres and in particular with kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders and specialists.

In order to ensure the necessary order on the land and to resolve the problems of fashioning collectives capable of facing any problems and displaying a high degree of organization, initiative and enterprise, production organizers and technicians are needed who know what they are doing and who can carry people with them and mobilize them to successfully resolve the tasks facing them. This is one of the chief conditions for boosting the economy of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and for pulling the lagging farms up to the level of the leading ones.

However, kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders and specialists are constantly being interchanged and errors in the selection and placement of these cadres and also shortcomings in their education are being allowed to occur.

M.S. Gorbachev drew attention to the need to raise the level of agrotechnics on farms and to improve the utilization of reclaimed land, in which huge capital investments are being made. The dispersal of funds and material and technical resources must not be allowed. A comprehensive approach is needed to the resolving of problems of the development of agricultural production and it is necessary to link closely the work of the sectors which serve agriculture with the end results of kolkhozes' and sovkhozes' production and economic activity.

In the conversation it was also noted that more assistance needs to be given to rural workers in developing personal subsidiary plots and in house building. It is necessary to display a creative approach to the resolution of social questions in kolkhozes and sovkhozes and the problems of restructuring the countryside.

All this is of very great significance for increasing the growth rate and improving the efficiency of agricultural production, intensifying all its sectors and implementing the food program outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress.

Members and candidate members of the Belorussian CP Central Committee Bureau were present at the conversation with Comrade M.S. Gorbachev.

The same day M.S. Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, left for Moscow.

HAILSTORMS, FLOODS DAMAGE CROPS IN GEORGIA

WA261000 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in Soviet Georgia carried in Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian, 16-27 June.

Hail damaged 3,200 hectares (primarily vineyards) in Telavi Rayon in May. Various techniques, including pruning, chemical applications and cultivation, are being undertaken to nurse the damaged crops back to health. (16 June, p 2)

Extensive hail damage to crops is reported in Akhmeta Rayon. (17 June, p 4)

Extensive rain and hail damaged grapes and other crops in Gurdzhaani Rayon between 21 and 24 June. Torrential rain washed away valuable topsoil that will take years to restore. Farm and industrial workers were recruited to treat crops and do salvage and repair work. (25 June, p 4)

Torrential rains, high winds and hailstorms damaged extensive areas in Signakhi and Sagaredzho Rayons in eastern Georgia. Weed infestation has been high. Heavy machinery gets stuck in the mud and cannot be used, so that workers attempting to salvage the crops have to use manual implements. All hands have been called out, including detachments from Tbilisi. Pests and diseases have proliferated in the wet weather. (27 June, p 1)

UZBEK CP BUREAU DISCUSSES COTTON HARVESTING

PM280804 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 18 Aug 81 p 2

[Report by AZERINFORM special correspondent R. Grigoryan: "Interverification Results Summed Up"]

[Text] Tashkent, 17 Aug--An enlarged session of the Uzbek CP Central Committee Bureau was held today to discuss progress in the fulfillment by the republic's cotton growers of the pledges adopted in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The session was addressed by the leaders of the cotton growers' interverification teams from Azerbaijan, Tadzhikistan and Turkmenia, who noted the Uzbek cotton growers' selfless work in building up a big harvest. They recommended that the labor effort in the fields be maintained and that a complex of agrotechnical measures be taken before the harvest.

Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, expressed sincere gratitude to the members of the interverification teams and noted that the friendly advice and suggestions on eliminating shortcomings would be immediately put into practice to achieve the projected targets--to deliver 5.9 million tons of "white gold" to the state. On behalf of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers he wished the working people of the competing republics good health, happiness and great successes in implementing the party's agrarian policy and in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions.

TURKMEN SSR CP LEADER ADDRESSES WORKERS' MEETING

LD282216 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Today in Chardzhouskaya Oblast in the Turkmen SSR, a meeting of agricultural workers reviewed the progress achieved in fulfilling sales pledges to the state of raw cotton, livestock and crops during the first year of the new 5-year plan. Measures were taken to improve cotton production and preparations made for the harvest.

Comrade Gapurov, the first secretary of the Turkmen SSR CP Central Committee, spoke at the meeting.

GRODNO OBKOM DISCUSSES AGRICULTURAL ISSUES

LD271306 Minsk Domestic Service in Belorussian 1600 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Summary] A meeting of the Bureau of the Grodno Obkom took place today. It was opened by the first secretary of the obkom, Kletskov. A report on the progress of agricultural work was submitted by secretary of the obkom, Artimenya.

"Comrades Kiselev, Aksenov, Dementey, Polyakov, Kovalenko, deputy chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers; Kamay, head of the Agricultural Department of the Belorussian CP Central Committee; Senko, Belorussian SSR minister of agriculture, and others participated in the meeting."

SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES FRUIT GROWERS' CONFERENCE

WA281600 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 12 July publishes on page 1 an 1,800-word article on a conference of fruit growers and processing enterprises in Gori on 10 July. Participants at the conference included secretaries of obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms; executive committee chairmen; ministry and department leaders; kolkhoz chairmen and sovkhoz directors; chiefs of agricultural administrations and associations; leading fruit growers and workers in the canning industry; scientists, specialists, trade-union and Komsomol workers. E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, spoke at the conference. The article notes that "stable movement forward" has been achieved in the growing of fruit in the republic. During the 10th 5-year period production increased by a factor of 1.3 and productivity per hectare increased by 5.3 quintals. "All of this has made it possible to raise the average annual procurement of fruit from 199,000 tons, as it was in the ninth 5-year period, to 347,000 tons in the next 5-year period." However, the article points out, out of 62 rayons, the overwhelming majority did not fulfill the plan for the production and sale of produce during the last 5-year period. Problems included failure to replace low-yielding fruit varieties; ignoring agricultural technology; and poor quality arising from handling problems and storing problems during transportation and during processing. This year, the article reports, the republic's canning industry is expected to process 410,000 tons, which is 124,000 tons more than last year, or 41,500 tons more than called for in the plan.